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MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in its choice of a new President-General at its last Continental Congress, continued to follow the precedent established in the case of its first leader, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and adhered to with its second choice, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, for Mrs. Foster was one of the official family of the President of the United States. In the Executive Department of our Government the Secretary of State is truly the premier, standing next to the President himself. This gave to Mrs. Foster the chief place in social precedence in the Cabinet, and brought to the front in the drama of Washington life a woman who has been a prominent figure in foreign, diplomatic, and home circles.

Mrs. Foster, by her extraordinary natural and acquired gifts, her womanly virtues, her charming personality, her world-wide experience and strong environments, will, as President of the Society, be sure to enlarge its scope and influence, and under her wise and just ruling it will go on winning new laurels, and even a greater future opens before it.

Mrs. Foster was born in Salem, Indiana, and is a direct descendant of a line of Revolutionary heroes on both sides of the house. One grandfather, Daniel Reed, was a commissioned officer and served under General Washington. Another ancestor with a Revolutionary record was Colonel John Brown, a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, who fell at the head of his troops. A third was Captain Silas Clark, who

received at the battle of Monmouth wounds from which he afterwards died.

Mrs. Foster is the daughter of the late Reverend Alexander McFerson, her mother being Eliza Reed, whose nine brothers all became distinguished at the bar, in medicine, or in the Army or Navy. She graduated at Glendale College, near Cincinnati, and married Mr. Foster, in whom she had been interested since early childhood. This marriage has proved a very happy one.

This Society has not only been happy in its selection of representative women, but in representative home life, the true foundation of all governments.

Caroline Scott Harrison, born and reared in an atmosphere of justice, truth, and intelligence, not only ornamented the White House but did honor to American womanhood. The affectionate domestic life therein exemplified was an object-lesson to fellow-countrymen. Not only the Nation went into sackcloth, but individuals mourned because of the broken home circle when the shadows fell upon it.

Again, in the family of Letitia Green Stevenson have we a similar lesson to read. When an inscrutable Providence rested his hand upon this household it shattered the day-star of brightness, but not of hope, and the family, with all that means of love, affection, Christian example, and good citizenship, is before us to emulate.

And, lastly, we have the family of our President-General, which consists of Mr. and Mrs. Foster and two married daughters.

The elder daughter married the Rev. Allen M. Dulles, who is settled over a Presbyterian congregation in Watertown, New York. The younger is married to Mr. Robert Lansing, a lawyer of the same city.

Culture and refinement, blended with benevolent activity and moral worth and a predominating love of country, bring into this home an atmosphere of dignity and honor.

In 1873, four years after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Foster, General Grant appointed Mr. Foster minister to Mexico. That was during the presidency of Señor Lerdo. Their residence at the Mexican capital covered a period of seven years. During this time Mrs. Foster became thoroughly familiar with the

language, people, habits, and manners of the country. Many of the literary societies of Washington have been beneficiaries of their experience and knowledge.

At that time was formed a warm personal attachment to the family of the man who now is at the head of the Mexican Government, President Diaz, one which has proven to be a strong bond of friendship. With this mission also endearing friendships were made with the present Mexican minister, Romero, and his estimable wife which has gone on through the years. Their homes are side by side; but it is when conventionalities are over, when the affairs of state are at rest, when official functions give way to the amenities of home life, that the dearest side of life comes to them in the sweeter interchanges of neighbor to neighbor, friend with friend.

From Mexico Mr. Foster was transferred to St. Petersburg, in 1880, by President Hayes. Mrs. Foster received many courtesies from the Czar and Czarina and members of the imperial family.

It was during her residence there that the Czar Alexander was assassinated. She can give very vivid accounts of her recollections of those days.

During her stay in Russia Mrs. Foster spent a part of her time in translating Russian fiction into English.

Upon Mr. Foster's return to Washington he was again urged by President Arthur to accept a mission to Spain, which he accepted in 1884. During a residence there of two and a half years Mrs. Foster mingled in the brilliant court of Alphonso XII.

In their recent trip around the world, India seemed to bear a charm for Mrs. Foster. Its ancient historical temples, tombs, and mosques provided a fund for thought and study. While all countries visited gave to her a wealth of interest, especially did she observe the conditions of women in Oriental countries, and earnestly she studied the effect of the spread of the Christian religion among them. Her enthusiasm for this work was heightened by her years of service as president of the missionary society of her church.

The residence in Washington of Mr. and Mrs. Foster has often been the scene of brilliant social events. The house is spacious and commodious, well adapted for social functions, and

since their return from their trip "around the world" they have added one of the most unique and striking apartments to be found in Washington. About the walls of this room are bookshelves and cabinets, the latter filled with rare and curious things collected during their travels. There is not a country which is not represented by some distinctive and valuable memento. Many of these have personal associations, having been presented by the dignitaries of Oriental countries.

At one end of the room, on a cabinet, is a photograph of Li Hung Chang, who has become an historical character. This photograph was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Foster upon the occasion of a dinner given by him in their honor.

The room is full of mementoes, paintings, and curios, and one feels that she is making a quick trip around the world before she has finished seeing all that is here represented.

Since Mr. Foster's timely, masterly, and successful efforts in behalf of Li Hung Chang and his suffering people, we hardly know what they will not lay at his feet.

It is very evident that the assistance Mr. Foster has given Li Hung Chang in the peace negotiations between China and Japan has made a very favorable impression upon the diplomats of the East. A letter written by one of these to a gentleman in this city says:

I note with much pleasure the feelings entertained throughout the East for Mr. Foster. He is regarded by everybody over here as the ablest diplomat the United States could furnish, besides which everybody has unbounded confidence in his integrity and thorough uprightness, qualities that do not always belong to diplomats. The documents he prepared at Hiroshima, which have been published in Japan and China, have brought him many expressions of admiration, as they certainly are very strong and dignified papers. Practically all of the official correspondence of the envoy in relation to Japan is prepared by Mr. Foster. He seems to take in the situation at a glance, and is always ready in any new turn of affairs to fall right in line and return shot for shot.

I think if Mr. Foster would accept, the Chinese Government would give him a post at Peking that would virtually place the control of their affairs in his hands.

The members of this Society must be congratulated upon the choice of their leader. They have a woman who has had personal experience in the working of the various governments of the world.

She has seen the glory and the pomp of monarchs, emperors, and kings, and comes back to the simplicities of a democratic republican Government more of an American than ever, believing that her institutions are the making of the grandest people of the earth, for the foundation of her law is for whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, and of good report.

Her flag forever is the flag of her country, "Old Glory," and she will gladly gather within its folds every daughter of the American Revolution.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

THE ROMANCE OF A ROSE.

MAJOR LOUIE BAURY DE BELLERIVE, my great-grandfather, was one of the French officers who came to this country to fight in the War of the Revolution. He was the son of Jean Baury, a captain of cavalry, and Marie Jean Guillotin de la Vigerie, a relative of the celebrated Dr. Guillotin, of Paris. Louie was educated at the same school at which Napoleon received his early military training, in Brienne, France. His experience later in life was not wholly unlike that of his friend, General Rochambeau, in that he saw on the street pretty Polly Clark, of Middletown, Connecticut, fell in love with "her beautiful face," and afterwards married her. I have heard my great-aunt, Mary B. Baury, relate incidents touching the visits made by Rochambeau at the house of her parents. Louie Baury de Bellerive was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and I have in my possession his certificate of membership and his commission in the French army. My great-uncle, Francis Baury, was killed at the age of seventeen, while acting as aid to Rochambeau, in March, 1802.

NANCIE OTIS WINSTON.

It is nearly a hundred years ago
Since the day that the Count de Rochambeau,
Our ally against the British Crown,
Met Washington at Newport town.

'Twas the month of March, and the air was chill,
But, bareheaded over Aquidneck hill,
Guest and host they took their way,
While on either side was the grand array

Of a gallant army, French and fine,
Ranged three deep in a glittering line,
And the French fleet sent a welcome roar
Of a hundred guns from Canonicut shore;

And the bells rang out from every steeple,
While from street to street the Newport people
Followed and cheered with a hearty zest
De Rochambeau and his honored guest;

And women out of the windows leant,
And out of the windows smiled and sent
Many a coy admiring glance
To the proud young officers of France;

And the story goes that the belle of the town
Kissed a rose and flung it down
Straight at the feet of de Rochambeau.
The gallant Marshal, bending low,

Lifted it up with a Frenchman's grace
And kissed it back, with a glance at the face
Of the daring maiden where she stood,
Blushing beneath her silken hood.

That night at the ball, still the story goes,
The Marshal of France wore a faded rose
In his gold-laced coat; but he looked in vain
For the giver's beautiful face again.

Night after night and day after day
The Frenchman eagerly sought, they say,
At feast, or at church, or along the street,
For the girl who flung her rose at his feet;

And she, night after night, day after day,
Was speeding farther and farther away
From the fatal window, the fatal street,
Where her passionate heart had suddenly beat

A throb too much for the cool control
That a Puritan teaches to heart and soul,
A throb too much for the wrathful eyes
Of one who had looked in dismayed surprise

From the street below; and, taking the gauge
Of a woman's heart in that moment's rage,
He swore, this old Colonial squire,
That before the daylight should expire

This daughter of his, with her wit and her grace
And her dangerous heart and her beautiful face,
Should be on her way to a sure retreat
Where no rose of hers COULD fall at the feet

Of a cursed Frenchman, high or low ;
 And so, while the Count de Rochambeau
 In his gold-laced coat wore a faded flower
 And awaited the giver hour by hour,

She was speeding away on that wild March night
 On the little deck of the sloop "Delight,"
 Guarded, even in the darkness there,
 By the wrathful eyes of a jealous care.

Three weeks after a brig bore down
 Into the harbor of Newport town,
 Towing a wreck—'twas the sloop "Delight."
 Off Hampton rocks, in the very sight

Of the land she sought, she and her crew
 And all on board of her, full in view
 Of the stormbound fishermen over the way,
 Went to their doom on that April day.

When Rochambeau heard the terrible tale
 He muttered a prayer, for a moment grew pale.
 Then "Mon Dieu !" he exclaimed, "so my fine romance
 From beginning to end is—a rose and a glance."

NORA PERRY.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—At the March meeting of the Mary Washington Chapter the foregoing poem was recited by Mrs. Winston as she was about to be transferred from that to the Army and Navy Chapter. It was so complete and finished a piece of work and so admirably done in every way that I take pleasure in publishing it in response to the requests of many who wish to possess it, as well as for the benefit of those who were not so fortunate as to hear it.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

MASSACRE OF WYOMING, JULY 3, 1778.

[Read before the Katherine Gaylord Chapter of Bristol, Connecticut, by the Historian, on July 3, 1894, the anniversary meeting of the massacre and of the death of Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, the husband of the Chapter heroine.]

WE are assembled to-day to commemorate the anniversary of one of the most tragic and eventful scenes of the Revolutionary War—the massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. One hundred and sixteen years have passed since that day of terror and catastrophe, yet it can never be forgotten, and from the vantage

ground of the present we may better estimate its importance as a factor in bringing the war to a close. Then it seemed to the horrified country to be all loss, all a useless waste of life and property; but when the atrocities which marked it became known to the world, sympathy and indignation were poured out on every side, our own troops were roused to more desperate action, and the people of England demanded that their flag should not be sullied by such scenes of savage brutality. So from the ashes of military defeat arose a moral victory.

This Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has already done honor to individual suffering on that fateful occasion in the selection of the name of Katherine Gaylord. It is but appropriate that, in addition to this recognition, we should spend a little time in considering the causes and circumstances which made such an event possible in the history of our country, practically in the history of our own State.

How did it happen that Connecticut had any claim upon lands so far distant from her rocky hills? It all came about from the ignorant prodigality of the kings of England, for in 1620 James I generously conferred upon the Council of Plymouth a strip of the new country extending from sea to sea, and in breadth from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude. This grant was transferred with royal consent, first to the Earl of Warwick and by him to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others, which in time became Connecticut's claim to the Valley of Wyoming, although the grant had then been reduced to the forty-third degree of latitude. Charles II's ideas of geography and justice being alike hazy, he conveyed to William Penn, in 1681, the territory of the State of Pennsylvania, which overlapped by one degree the grant he had already made to the proprietors of New England. Thus arose endless controversies, for the beautiful valley of Wyoming was too valuable to be willingly relinquished by either party. It lies in northern Pennsylvania, just where the Susquehanna, or Winding River of the Indians, forces its passage through the Blue Mountains to the sea. The mountains sweep to the right and left for twenty miles, leaving between them a valley three or four miles broad, through which the river winds in gentle curves. The mountains then close again, embracing a paradise of natural beauty. It was named

by the Indians "Manghwau-wa-me," or the Big Plains, but the white settlers dropped the first syllable and gradually changed it to Wyoming.

In 1753 an association, called the "Susquehanna Company," was formed in Connecticut to purchase the Indian title and settle the valley; so, for the consideration of 2,000 florins, the chiefs of the Iroquois made over to the company a tract of land sixty by one hundred and twenty miles in extent, and then, finding that Pennsylvania gold was as good as Yankee money, those unprincipled savages sold it again; thus each State, by royal grant and by right of purchase, had actual title to the same territory. Connecticut's claim in both cases was prior, but Pennsylvania had the nine points of the law.

The first European of whom we have knowledge who entered the valley was the zealous Moravian missionary, Count Zinzendorf, who came there in 1742 and labored among the Indians. His life was in great danger, but when some would-be murderers crept to his tent they found him so absorbed in meditation that he did not notice the rattlesnakes crawling over his boots. This circumstance gave him great influence over the Indians; but war among the tribes soon broke out, and as a result they were all driven out of the valley and the way prepared for the coming of the white settlers. In 1769 the Connecticut Company pushed forward their pioneers only to find Wyoming occupied by the Pennsylvanians. Then began the first of the two Pennamite wars, which was kept up for many years and which caused the bitter feeling between the two parties that was so painfully expressed at the time of the massacre.

The struggle was more one of principle than politics. The Pennsylvanians wished to lay out the country in feudal manors and to settle the tenants under leases, while the Connecticut men insisted that they should be freeholders and absolute owners of the soil which they cultivated and defended. Fighting and retaliation were kept up for some time, and only with the gathering storm of the Revolutionary War were the Connecticut men left at peace. Then they began to cultivate the land in earnest, build log-houses, organize New England town meetings, and send home for their wives and sweethearts, for until 1772 there were only five white women in the settlement. They were soon

able to command even luxuries, as we read of their fixing the price of beaver hats at four pounds each. Women were to get six shillings a week for spinning, and men five shillings three pence a day for farm labor—an instance of the inequality of wages of the sexes.

When the news of the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill reached the valley they held a meeting and resolved to adhere to the American cause. This was in itself an act of heroism, for strong Tory sentiment surrounded them, and although actually a part of Connecticut, their distance from her protection placed them practically alone. They began to build forts and stockades and raised two companies of soldiers for their own protection; but when the national reverses of 1777 came they submitted without a murmur to the order to join the main body of troops near New York, although it left their own homes defenseless. Before two years, however, the Six Nations took up arms for the English, and the tide of war rolled back to Wyoming. Appeal after appeal was sent to Congress that their own troops might be sent back to protect them. With unaccountable short-sightedness this request was refused, for the main body the army could not be weakened, they said; but Congress sent back the remarkable answer that the inhabitants of Wyoming were at liberty to build forts and raise troops at their own expense. As only old men and boys remained at home, the irony of such a reply could hardly have been unconscious. Some of the commissioned officers resigned their commands and came home, as well as about thirty or forty who probably left without leave. The suffering during their absence had been very great. With great effort they were building six forts. Smallpox was prevalent and the women had been obliged to do all of the farm work. The historian, Miner, says of them:

“Justice and gratitude demand a tribute to the praiseworthy spirit of the wives and daughters of Wyoming. They planted, husked, and garnered the corn, often carrying it to the mill ten miles distant on horseback, with the bag before them and a child in their arms. These were the women who were Katherine Gaylord's companions; and now, when powder was needed, they took up the floors of their houses, dug up the earth beneath, leached it, collected saltpeter, pounded up charcoal and

sulphur, and mixed them all together to add to their scanty supply of ammunition."

Rumors came on every side of settlers being shot down in their fields. The Harding family were so destroyed, and as many as possible moved into the forts. Forty Fort was much the largest, and was so named because it stood on the site of the township of Kingston, which had forty proprietors, among whom the land was equally divided.

It may have been at this time that Aaron Gaylord was chosen commander of the fort, which office is attributed to him in all of the family records; but I do not find him so mentioned in any of the historical accounts. At the time of the massacre there were at least twelve officers of superior rank to himself who would naturally have taken precedence, and Colonel Zebulon Butler is recognized by all authorities as commanding officer of the day. He was home on furlough, and it may have been that before his arrival Aaron Gaylord was recognized as the leading spirit, as he seems to have been a man of more force and better education than the majority.

Early in May scouting parties had begun to arrive from the up country, but no outrages were committed until one day a party of scouts shot a man by the name of Crooks, who was standing in his own door. The house had belonged to a Tory who had been driven away by the Yankees, and it was supposed that it was he who thus in revenge shed the first blood in the campaign.

All through June came reports of the gathering of hostile Indians, and the little company in Forty Fort watched anxiously for the coming of their own troops, which Congress had refused them. The order was given at last, but too late for them to reach home in time to avert the danger. By the 1st of July an army of eleven hundred men, well equipped and thirsting for conquest and revenge, were assembled at the upper end of the valley. The English forces were led by Major John Butler, who is often called Indian Butler, to distinguish him from the Colonel Zebulon Butler of our side. Early in the morning of the 3d of July Major Butler sent a flag to Forty Fort demanding its unconditional surrender. This was refused; but, in order to gain time and hoping more troops would arrive a flag was

sent out desiring a conference. This was fired on. So our little band mustered all their forces and awaited the attack. Accounts differ as to their exact number. All agree that it was between three and four hundred, and about one-third of the opposing force.

The long, hot, anxious hours passed slowly. Noon came with no action on the part of the enemy, save the burning and plundering of the deserted homes in the valley below them, which they could see on every side. This tension of the nerves was too great, and all demanded to be led out against their foes. We must remember that they were not an organized command of soldiers, but the hasty gathering of a rural population to defend their homes and families. They knew that if they remained inactive the weaker forts must soon fall a prey to the enemy. Wintermute had already fallen, and they argued that it was better to make the attack at once and save their companions, or else perish with them. The officers felt that such action was hopeless and urged the men to wait for reinforcements; but the pressure was too great for them, and at last Colonel Butler ordered the attack, saying, "I tell you we are going into great danger, but I can go as far as any of you." So at 3 o'clock on that hot July afternoon they mustered for the march, placing the fort in charge of a few very old men and young boys, under the command of Lieutenant John Jenkins. There were six companies in all, Colonel Butler commanding the right wing, Colonel Denison the left. Aaron Gaylord sent back the schoolmaster for little Lemuel's gun, as he had none. Some pails of water and a jug of rum were placed in front of one of the cabins for their refreshment. The rum was hardly tasted, but almost all of the men drank the water, and to most of them it was their last draught. Then, waving their hands to their loved ones, with drum and fife playing "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," they marched forth to their doom. Just after they left, three officers, who had ridden night and day to their assistance, stopped at the fort. Hastily snatching some food, they galloped after their companions, and were all killed in the fight. At first the enemy were nowhere to be seen, for they lay in ambush; but when they were discovered the line was divided into odds and evens. Each section was ordered to

"advance ten steps, halt, fire, and load." Colonel Butler said, "The enemy is probably in full force just ahead of us. If so, we shall have hot work. Remember your homes! Your women and children call on you to protect them from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage; their fate is in your hands. Victory is safety! defeat is death! Let every man do his duty and all will be well!" The advance was made cautiously, Indians and British falling back before them. They seemed to be gaining the victory, but the galling fire of the Indians in ambush upon the left was so severe that Colonel Denison ordered his men to fall back, so they could present their front to the enemy. This was misunderstood as an order to retreat, and in spite of the efforts of the officers the line broke and confusion reigned. Many refused to retreat. Colonel Butler cried, "Don't leave me, my children, and the victory will be ours!" "The day is lost!" said an officer to Captain Hewitt. "Shall we retreat?" "No," was the reply. "Drummer, strike up!" and he fell in the attempt to rally his men. All the six captains were killed in the fight, not one in the retreat. The odds against them were too great, and in half an hour after the first shot was fired all was lost. Return to the fort was cut off by the Indians. The only chance of escape lay in swimming the river, and there many were killed or captured and reserved for torture. The conduct of the Tories can hardly be believed. One of them seeing his own neighbor and benefactor swimming in the river called to him to come out, saying, "You know I will protect you;" but as he helped him up the bank with one hand he killed him with the other. Another shot his own brother in cold blood, which so shocked the Indians that they ever after shunned him.

Those who were killed in battle were happy, indeed, in comparison to those who were taken prisoner. The tortures they endured are too terrible to be related. They were burned alive, driven round and round in flames at the point of a spear; the survivors saw, but could not help them, and the air was filled with the odor of burning flesh. Sixteen prisoners were given over to the savage Queen Esther, who with her own hands dashed their brains out against a rock, which is still pointed out as Queen Esther's Rock.

The night that followed was dreadful beyond description; prowling Indians and Tories, like beasts of prey, hunted for the dead and wounded, whose scalps were torn off for the reward; for it is an acknowledged fact that Lord George Germain had offered a reward of ten dollars for every American scalp, and the number reported from that fatal day was two hundred and twenty-seven.

Shrieks of the tortured and mournings for the dead filled the air with lamentation. Hasty preparations for flight were made in every home, and almost all of them had lost their protectors. People fled in every direction, forgetting to take provisions or clothing. Many more would have perished with hunger if it had not been for the heroic efforts of Matthias Hollenbeck, who loaded a horse with food and followed the fugitives. In one company were one hundred women and children, with only one man. Savages behind them, a desolate wilderness before, filled with swamps and morasses. So many died there that it has since been known as the "Shades of Death;" and that any lived to cross it seems miraculous. One poor mother carried the body of her dead baby for twenty miles before she found friendly hands to bury it for her, and two children were born in the depths of the wilderness. One mother and baby were carried in a sheet the next day; but Mrs. Ebenezer Marcey was alone with her husband and five little children when her hour of trial came, and the next day she walked sixteen miles. Then they were able to get a conveyance, and in a week reached Fishkill on the Hudson, when Mrs. Marcey took to her bed for the greater part of one day, then set about repairing the garments of her other children. The little wood girl was named Thankful because of the perils she had escaped in the first hours of her life. Such were some of the terrors and sufferings endured by the survivors of those dreadful days; but the half can never be told.

The second anniversary of the Fourth of July was a gloomy one in Wyoming. Forty Fort surrendered; the inhabitants gave up arms and stores, and promised to remain neutral during the war. Major Butler promised protection to the people, but he could not control his savage allies, and they plundered on every side. The narrative of Mrs. Myers tells us that the savages

ripped open the ticks of the feather beds and filled them with whatever struck their fancy. The squaws were especially pleased with bonnets, and would hang several around their necks by the strings, and one, she said, rode off on her mother's side-saddle put on wrong end foremost, and her mother's scarlet cloak hung round her neck in front. Mrs. Myers preserved the clothes she had on by a hand-to-hand fight with a squaw, which so pleased the Indians that she was allowed to go free. One would think that the valley of Wyoming would have been deserted after such a catastrophe; but in a few weeks some of the settlers returned, and in October they gathered the remains of their fallen comrades together and gave them decent burial in a common grave, which for more than half a century was unmarked by any token of respect. On the 3d of July, 1833, the corner-stone of the Wyoming monument was laid in Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania, and the grandson of Colonel Zebulon Butler pronounced the oration. The monument is an obelisk, of the dark-gray stone of the valley, and among the names of Connecticut's sons carved upon its sides we find two of our own Bristol men, Aaron Gaylord and Elias Roberts. There they rest in peace, with this inscription over them:

Near this spot was fought,
On the afternoon of Friday, the 3d day of July, 1778,
The battle of Wyoming,
In which a small band of patriotic Americans,
Chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful, and the aged,
Spared by inefficiency from the distant ranks of the Republic,
Led by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Colonel Nathan Denison,
With a courage that deserved success,
Boldly met and bravely fought
A combined British, Tory, and Indian force of thrice their number.
Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader,
And widespread havoc, desolation, and ruin
Marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the valley.
This monument,
Commemorative of these events and of the actors in them,
Has been erected over the bones of the slain
By their descendants and others, who gratefully appreciated the services
and sufferings of their patriotic ancestors.

CLARA LEE BOURNAN.

THE IMMIGRATION OF THE HUGUENOTS TO AMERICA.

COLIGNY, the French admiral who won many battles for France, and whose counsels largely controlled parliamentary affairs, was the fearless champion of religious freedom long before he was the avowed leader of the Protestant party. For this reason and as a statesman he very early advocated colonization of Huguenots in America. In 1555 a party sent out under his auspices landed in Brazil. From the sad ending of this and several other companies which had no permanency we turn with pleasure to the story of the founding of New Amsterdam. This Dutch name is misleading. We find the French influence more dominating than is generally supposed. The misunderstanding is natural, since the companies under which the Huguenots emigrated were either Dutch or English. The Walloons, the real founders of New York City, were the inhabitants of the extreme northern portion of France and the southwestern part of Belgium. These provinces refusing to join Holland and Zealand in forming the Commonwealth of the United Netherlands, many adherents of the Lutheran faith fled to Holland. They acquired the language of their adopted country, but retained their own. Many eminent men from the center of France joined them, coming from families of nobility and wealth. Leyden, called "the fair and beautiful," is invested with great interest to all Americans. In 1609 a band of Puritans from England came to this city, which by its university and industries attracted both the scholar and the skilled artisan. The Puritans joined the French Colony in their worship and their manufactories, but the strict ideas of the English Protestants would not permit them to countenance the laxity with which the Sabbath was observed. Their children were exposed to temptations, and they could not endure losing their language and name of English. They negotiated with the Land Company of Virginia, and finally settled in America. Stimulated by their example, the Walloons in Leyden planned a similar flight. They applied to the West India Land Company of Holland, and under its protection the ship "The New Netherland," in March,

1623, set sail for America, having on board thirty families; almost all were Walloons.

Favorable winds brought them early in May to the mouth of the Hudson River. It was a short trip for those days. The season was a pleasant one. They landed on Manhattan Island, the permanent occupation of the site of the city of New York dating from their arrival, May, 1623. The earliest council minutes and other historical documents in the possession of the State of New York date only as far back as 1638. Governor Stuyvesant married in Holland Judith Bayard, the daughter of a French Protestant clergyman, whom tradition connects with the family represented by the famous knight, the last of the Chevaliers—"Sans puer et sans reproach." The sister of Governor Stuyvesant married a son of this clergyman. She accompanied her brother to America, having previously lost her husband, Samuel Bayard. This twofold alliance with a Huguenot family of high position must have brought the Governor into close relations with the Walloons and French who had preceded him to New Amsterdam, while it doubtless contributed not a little to strengthen the interest which he felt, as his correspondence shows, in the exiles who, for convenience sake, sought a home in the Provinces during his long administration.

In the spring of 1657 came a band of Waldenses. This ancient race, hidden among the Alps between Italy and France, had preserved, according to their own traditions, the Christian faith in its simplicity. For twelve centuries they had remained secluded from the world, but the general persecution found them. Constant additions were made to the number of French refugees. They were assisted by the governments of both England and Holland. The chief authority on this subject says La Rochelle may emphatically be called the birthplace of American Huguenots. It had become the rallying point and citadel of the Protestants of France. The vigilance of its citizens saved them from sharing the horrors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. Eventually, however, the Protestants of this city met the fate that was only postponed, not averted.

It may be interesting to trace a few of the names prominent in the East to this city.

The Boudoin family of La Rochelle, whose name in Massachusetts has suffered the change to Bowdoin, was one of the most ancient and important of that city. It was a descendant who endowed the college bearing the name. Benjamin Faneuil, a Huguenot merchant of La Rochelle, and André, his brother, came to Boston in 1688 and soon formed the leading business firm of the city. Benjamin afterwards removed to New York. André became the possessor of great wealth. His residence on Tennant Street was palatial. At his death it became the home of his nephew, the eldest son of his brother Benjamin. Soon after coming into possession of his uncle's large fortune Peter Faneuil offered to construct a public market-house and present it to the city. The generous offer was accepted, and in due time Faneuil Hall was completed and delivered over to the authorities. The second story of the new edifice was appropriated as an audience-room, capable of accommodating one thousand persons. Here some of the most important and exciting meetings pertaining to the Revolution were held. Faneuil Hall became famous as the "cradle of American liberty." François Bureau, whose daughter became the wife of Benjamin Faneuil, was also of La Rochelle. Rev. Increase Mather, minister of the North Church, Boston, and president of Harvard College in 1686, was a great friend and admirer of the Huguenot pastor, Pierre Daillé. An interesting correspondence between them, wholly in Latin, is preserved. Cotton Mather says of the French in America: "They challenge a room in our best affections; they brought with them qualities that were much needed at that day—a buoyancy and a cheerfulness which must have been contagious, even amidst pervading austerity; a love for the beautiful which showed itself in many ways—as in the culture of flowers. Their religious convictions were not less firm because accompanied by a certain moderation and pliancy in things not held of vital importance."

There were settlements distinctively French in character in Rhode Island, Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, but I am in the same position as the author of an apparently exhaustive work on this subject, who refers frequently to matter reserved for future volumes.

Mrs. Lydia Sigourney, who was the second wife of André Sigourney, of La Rochelle, found the story of the Huguenots a theme of inexhaustible interest, and many of her writings, in prose and verse, contain references to their virtues and sufferings.

The following lines occur in the poem entitled "The Huguenot Fort at Oxford." The fate of this settlement in Massachusetts was one of the tragedies of our history:

Tell me other tales
Of that high-minded race who for the sake
Of conscience made those western wilds their home;
How to their door the prowling savage stole,
Staining their hearthstone with the blood of babes;
And, as the Arab strikes his fragile tent,
Making the desert lonely, how they left
Their infant Zion with a mournful heart
To seek a safer home.
Fain would I sit
Beside this ruined fort and muse of them,
Mingling their features with my humble verse,
Whom many of the noblest of the land
Claim as their honored sires.
On all who bear
Their name and lineage may their mantle rest;
That firmness for the truth; that calm content
With simple pleasures; that unswerving trust
In toil, adversity, and death which casts
Such healthful leaven amid the elements
That peopled the New World.

MRS. M. B. NASH.

JOURNALISM IN RHODE ISLAND DURING THE REVOLUTION.

THE year 1775 not only inaugurated the Revolution, giving birth to a new nation, but it gave new life and impetus to journalism. Newspapers had become an important institution in the Colonies.

No great wealth had been acquired by either printers or editors, but many became easy in their circumstances. Not

much capital was required to carry on an establishment in those days. Journalists run no expensive expresses, they employed no European correspondents, and did not enjoy the luxury of a staff of paid writers. The Atlantic cable, which in the present day keeps us in touch with foreign countries and is one of the largest expenses in modern journalism, was then not laid. However, if the expenses of journalism in those days were small by comparison, there were many difficulties to overcome, for when the Revolutionary War was in full force the issue of newspapers was very irregular, in consequence of the scarcity of paper. Every effort was made to secure stock for the mills, as one can infer from the following quaint advertisement in one of the old newspapers of that period:

Cash given for linen and cotton and linen rags at the printing office.

It is earnestly requested that the fair daughters of liberty in this extensive country would not neglect to serve their country by saving for the paper mill all linen and cotton and linen rags, be they ever so small, as they are equally good for the purpose of making paper as those that are larger. A bag hung up in one corner of a room would be the means of saving many which would be otherwise lost. If the ladies should not make a fortune by this piece of economy, they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing they are doing an essential service to the community, which, with ten shillings per pound, the price now given for clean white rags, they must be sensible, will be a sufficient reward.

To James Franklin belongs the distinction of establishing the first printing press in the Colony of Rhode Island. It was at Newport. He was publisher as well as printer, and on the 12th of June, 1758, a newspaper, called the "Newport (Rhode Island) Mercury," was edited by him. It was about the size of a letter sheet, containing eight columns.

Franklin, when he entered upon his new enterprise, had evidently acquired some experience in this profession. As was so customary with earlier journalists he often asked indulgence of his patrons. In one instance he stated he had received a new font of type from England and he hoped in the next four months to bring up the arrears of foreign news.

Subsequently Solomon Southwick bought the paper and continued to publish the "Mercury" until 1776, when it was discontinued for a time for fear the British on landing would destroy the office and material.

Solomon Southwick was a patriot. He early took up the cause of his country with much ardor. Three years before the affair at the North Bridge in Concord he published a communication in which the following vigorous paragraph appeared:

We are much mistaken if there be not something now brewing in some parts of Europe which will infallibly free this country from the worst of temporal curses under which it at present groans—the curse of being tyrannized over by a parcel of dependent tools of arbitrary power sent hither to enrich themselves and their masters on the spoils of the honest and industrious of these Colonies, whom Satan envies as he did Adam and Eve in Paradise, and therefore has let loose his legions to work their final overthrow.

One can easily imagine the inspiring effect of such an editorial upon the minds of the people at that time.

The "Providence Gazette and Country Journal" was published in 1762 by William Goddard, who then established the second printing press in Rhode Island. Mr. Goddard, a man of great ability and rare scholarly attainments, was succeeded by John Carter in the publishing of this paper. All through the Revolution this was the leading Rhode Island journal. As an instance of its high principles, it is stated that the first issue of the "Providence Gazette" after the passage of the act of Independence, the coat of arms of Great Britain, which had always appeared at the head of the paper, was dropped.

Subsequently, during the period when two great parties were actively agitating the best method of raising the superstructure of the Republic on the foundation laid by the Revolution, one of the best Federalist newspapers of New England was the "Gazette."

In March, 1779, the next newspaper in order of time, "The American Journal and General Advertiser," was published in Providence by Solomon Southwick and Bennett Wheeler. The inference is that when obliged to close his printing office in Newport, Solomon Southwick removed to Providence, and in the course of time started this new enterprise. I have in my possession an original copy of this paper, bearing the date of October 21, 1779, a most interesting period of Rhode Island history, as you will see from the following extracts. The first is a—

Proclamation by His Excellency William Greene, Esq., Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-chief of and over the State of Rhode Island.

Whereas it appears very probable from the motions of the enemy that they are about to evacuate Newport, and the council of war have passed a resolve forbidding in such case the commanders, officers, and mariners of all private armed vessels and boats and all other private persons whatsoever to land on the islands of Rhode Island and Jamestown, to molest the inhabitants or to take, or destroy their property under any pretense whatsoever, upon the penalty of forfeiting and paying double the value of the property taken or damage done, to be recovered before any court of record in this State, and requested me to issue a proclamation accordingly, I have therefore thought fit to issue this proclamation to make known the said resolve, and do hereby call upon all persons concerned to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of said State, at Providence, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1779, and the fourth year of Independence.

WILLIAM GREENE.

By His Excellency's command:

HENRY WARD, *Secretary*.

Next we read:

We hear the enemy on Rhode Island are very busy embarking their cannon and stores, plundering the inhabitants, robbing the houses of worship of their bells, etc. They have destroyed the North Battery, and yesterday they burnt the light-house on Beaver Tail, so that probably our next will announce the departure of those doughty heroes.

Then again we are attracted by this primitive advertisement:

The subscriber hereby informs the public that he rides past from this town to headquarters of the Grand Army and to General Glover's brigade, and on his return proceeds to Boston. Army gentlemen or ladies having letters to send are desired to leave them with him at Colonel Mathewson's old house, on the west side the great bridge, and they may depend on having them delivered with care by their humble servant,

NICHOLAS PARKER.

PROVIDENCE, *October 13.*

If we were to contrast the rate of speed Nicholas Parker covered the ground between Providence and Boston with the present time-table schedule of the Consolidated, the difference would be startling indeed; but I doubt if letters in the present day ever could give more comfort and satisfaction than the missives from mothers, wives, and sweethearts padding the saddle-

bags of Nicholas Parker must have given to those awaiting heroes.

In summing up journalism during the Revolution we are particularly impressed with its vigorous style and honesty of purpose and strict adhesion to facts in truthful simplicity.

With such whole-souled patriotism as the editors of that period displayed in inspiring the people, to them is due much of the honor of winning the great cause.

MARY W. BULLOCK.

A PICTURE OF HOME.

As I gaze far o'er the waters of the Adriatic sea,
And the perfume of the flowers comes floating in to me,
A sweet calm steals o'er my senses, and again I seem to roam
'Mid flow'ring vales and sun-clad hills of my dear childhood home.

Hush ! I hear the bells a ringing in my home so far away,
Pealing forth their gladsome tidings on this the Sabbath day ;
I seem to hear the robins singing high in our own roof trees ;
In the dear old-fashioned garden the droning of the bees.

Then like panoramic pictures those familiar scenes I see,
Which stir the dearest treasures hidden deep in memory.
Just give me your attention and let your fancy have full play,
While I sketch for you the picture that comes to me each day.

First, you'll see a line of hilltops lying 'gainst the western sky,
As delicate and graceful as the clouds that hurry by ;
Near by, some grand old forests, showing ev'ry shade of green
As they catch the changing lights of the sunset's gorgeous sheen ;
Here and there a lovely valley, holding close in its embrace,
A tiny lake, where deepening shadows linger on its face ;
Winding down along the marsh lands, gleaming brooks, like silver
threads,

Go hurrying, scurrying onward over their reedy beds.
In the foreground of the picture the homes of the people lie,
With here and there a church's spire towering toward the sky ;
And a lovely tidal river comes gracefully winding down,
With many a curve and turning, past this old harbor town.
Historic places dot the landscape. The first one that is seen
Is a stately stone mansion standing close by Perkins Green,
Where was entertained, once on a time, our country's favorite son,
He to whom we owe the Union—the famous Washington !

Then another, 'mid the foliage, just a tiny rocked ravine ;
 And nestled there amid the rocks the old town mill is seen.
 Here's the Hempstead house—an old landmark—where lived many a sire
 Of noble race, whose blood was charged with patriotic fire.
 Yonder stands a precious relic, which seems wreathed in shadows pale—
 The schoolhouse where, when but a lad, taught that hero, Nathan Hale.
 You're familiar with the story of how earnestly he sought
 To further Freedom's cause, and by the British he was caught.
 How he said—before they hanged him the next morning at daybreak—
 "I regret I've but one life to lose for my country's sake."
 Other places I could show you, but the time is slipping by,
 So I'll hasten with my pencil, lest your patience I try.
 Just one thing more must be added, ere the picture is complete—
 The broad and lovely harbor, where the sound and river meet.
 Its waters, sparkling, rippling, reflect the rainbow-tinted sky ;
 On its peaceful bosom rocking, many a craft doth lie.
 Beside the harbor's western portal Fort Trumbull guards the town,
 And just across the river lies the field of such renown,
 Where a towering granite monument commemorates so well
 Fort Griswold's dreadful massacre, where many heroes fell.
 The sunset's gorgeous glory covers all with a crimson sheen,
 And gold and purple shadows in the rifted clouds are seen.
 Do you recognize the picture ? for now my task is done—
 'Tis the picture of New London, gilded by the setting sun.

* * * * *

Ah, me ! I have been but dreaming of my home so far away,
 While outside my rose-trimmed casement the birds sang loud and gay ;
 For my northern heart is pining, yet 'tis vain for me to moan,
 For an ocean rolls between me and my New England home.

Ah ! I've traversed many countries, seen the wonders of the land,
 Crossed the snow-capped Alpine Mountains, been in caverns wondrous,
 grand ;
 Seen the sculptures and the paintings—wonders all of such renown—
 But I'd rather see the sun shine on my old native town.

I will tell you why I'm heartsick, why my thoughts forever roam,
 Adown the dimming vistas to my happy childhood home—
 My life is fading fast away, in a foreign clime I lie,
 A stranger in a strange land—alas ! I've got to die !

Lingering here amid the flowers 'neath these bright Italian skies,
 Waiting for the welcome call to my home in Paradise,
 I think were I a monarch I would e'en give up my crown,
 For one glimpse of fair New London, that dear old harbor town.

JEAN STANLEIGH.

AN ADVENTURE AND A ROMANCE.

[Written for the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.]

SOME of you may possibly recall that my sister, Mrs. Foot, in her paper read before this Chapter in April last, referred to a thrilling adventure and a charming romance of one of our maternal ancestors. The adventure is historic and the romance is a well authenticated tradition in our mother's family. Before telling you of the adventure, which occurred in 1705, I would remind you of what led to the ruthless invasion of New England by the Indians. They were seized with a sort of frenzy during the reign of Charles II, for the treaty made fifty years before by the Pilgrim Fathers with the faithful Indian chief Massasoit had been broken. The Colonists had encroached upon their lands until their territory had dwindled away to a narrow region around Mount Hope Bay. In order to avenge their wrongs King Philip, in 1672, rebelled against the English and commenced a most destructive war. The Narragansetts joined him, and as they marched through the country their forces were increased by other tribes. At the head of these bloodthirsty savages King Philip started for Lancaster, Massachusetts, that peaceful town so beautifully situated in the valley of the Nashua River. At sunrise the 10th of February, 1676, the Indians assaulted the town in five places simultaneously, killing fifty-five of its inhabitants, among them being Ephraim Sawyer, a lad of sixteen. He was defending the garrison of his grandfather, John Prescott, the "Father of Lancaster."

In the natural trend of events we come to the reign of Queen Anne, in 1705, and to the scene of this adventure. The Queen had inherited this war three years before, at the death of her husband, King William III. The flames of this relentless war did not reach the Nashua Valley until 1705, when Lancaster, Massachusetts, was again fiercely attacked by the Indians. At that time Thomas Sawyer, his son Elias, and a man named Biglo were captured and carried to Canada. Thomas Sawyer was a man of great courage and ability, and upon arriving at Montreal he proposed to the French Governor, Vaudreuil, to

effect his ransom and that of his son by building a sawmill on the river Chenubly. The Governor readily accepted his proposal, and Sawyer built the first mill in all Canada. The Governor then used his influence and authority with the Indians to effect the release of the captives. He had no difficulty as regarded his son and Biglo, but no money could purchase Thomas Sawyer's redemption, for he had killed many of their tribe during their attacks upon Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Now was the supreme moment for their revenge, and they were determined to immolate him. They had actually bound him to the stake and were about applying the torch when a merciful Providence vouchsafed a way of escape. A Jesuit priest suddenly appeared upon the scene and declared that he held the keys of purgatory in his hands, and that unless they straightway released the prisoner he would unlock the gates and hurl them all in headlong. The superstitious fears of the Indians prevailed, and they released Sawyer. All honor to the Jesuit priest for his courage and strategy in releasing the victim from so horrible a fate. Thomas Sawyer was dismissed by the Governor with rich presents and allowed to depart for his home in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He died September 3, 1736, aged eighty-nine years, and is buried in the old Lancaster churchyard, and the stone marking his grave is still standing.

It may profit us nothing to bring to light from the musty pages of the past this almost direful tragedy, but it most certainly reveals the trials, the hardships, and the terrific experiences, almost unto death, of our noble ancestors in the settlement of this beautiful country, and we are to-day enjoying the result of all their sacrifices.

Elias Sawyer, the son, was detained in Montreal one year to instruct the French in the art of keeping the mill in order. During this time he fell a victim, not to the tomahawk and to the scalping-knife of the Indians, but to something more fatal, the bright eyes and youthful charms of an Indian princess. Tradition says she was very beautiful and the daughter of a notable chief of the tribe. In due time Elias was allowed to depart for his home in Lancaster, and then came the parting with the beautiful maiden. He promised faithfully to return and claim her as his bride. She presented him with a rude pot-

tery plate, the most valuable article in her possession. This strange betrothal gift is still in existence; a relative of mine has recently seen it. She describes it as resembling the ugliest majolica ware of the present day, being painted in dull red, green, and brown. This plate is in the possession of the last lineal descendant of Elias Sawyer, and, as collaterals do not count, it is to be sent to a museum in Lancaster. How I regret to tell you that Elias never returned to Canada to claim the beautiful Indian maiden, but that he married instead a quite matter-of-fact young woman of Lancaster. We are led to believe that he never forgot his first love, often expressing regret at his unfaithfulness and naming his first child for the princess. I think the plate should be kept as a memorial of the inconstancy of man, and if I were "Patti" I would change her favorite encore from "She's fooling thee" to "He's fooling thee." I regret to thus publicly reveal the foibles of my ancestor, but, as he lived an honored and useful life, we may perhaps forgive in him, after the lapse of two hundred years, what in this advanced stage of civilization is of constant occurrence. I find that Elias Sawyer gave three acres of land upon which to build the first "meetinghouse" in Lancaster—possibly to propitiate his restless conscience. A clause in the will of his father reads as follows: "My will is that my executors pay out of my estate twelve pounds to purchase a vessel for the use of the church in Lancaster within one year after my decease." The church empowered Mr. W. Richardson to procure a silver communion cup, with the said Mr. Thomas Sawyer's name inscribed upon it, which was made by Mr. Thomas Swan, of Worcester, in 1762.

The pastor of this church, the Rev. Mr. Harrington, was suspected of loyalty to the King, and he was placed upon the "black list" by the committee appointed to obtain evidence against all suspected loyalists. Asa Whitcomb (whose wife was Eunice Sawyer) was chairman. One Sunday Mr. Harrington prayed as follows: "O, Lord, bless, we pray thee, our good King George," when he instantly added, without the least embarrassment, "Thou knowest, O, Lord, we mean George Washington." When called to face his accusers he made a shrewd and spirited defense. He signally triumphed and was ever after

held in the highest respect. He was pastor of that church forty-seven years.

Since you have so kindly listened to almost a tragedy, to a real romance, to a bit of church gossip, I think it would be consistent and germane to copy for you the funeral charges (that sounds lugubrious) recorded against one of my early ancestors:

FUNERAL CHARGES IN 1704.

2 journeys to Concord for ye doctor	1	7	0
Nursing for one week	0	10	0
4 gallons of rum	0	15	0
½ barrel syder	0	4	0
Sugar, fruit, & spice	0	5	6
6 pairs of gloves	0	9	0
For coffin & ye grave	0	8	0

(Signed)

NATHANIEL SAWYER.
EPHRAIM WILDER.

The above account was copied verbatim from Whitney's History of Worcester County, Massachusetts. What would the distinguished president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union say—or, rather, what would she *not* say—to this *spirited* itemized bill?

It may be interesting to note that the "Stars and Stripes" were first carried into Smyrna by one of my ancestors, Daniel Sawyer, in 1797, who was in command of the ship "Ann," sailing from Boston, Massachusetts. It is a pleasure to know that the flag is at last unfurled at our Chapter meetings, and that a patriotic hymn has been inaugurated. I beg to extend to you, Madam Regent, my cordial and fraternal greetings, and the same to the Mary Washington Chapter, and to assure you all that, though absent in body, I am always with you in spirit.

ELIZABETH M. BOYD.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, *April*, 1895.



WHAT WE ARE DOING.

PRACTICAL AND PATRIOTIC WORK FOR THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF AMERICA BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, that splendid organization set in motion under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution by its originator, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, is now fairly under way.

All who attended the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, February 18 to 22, 1895, know well its history. The idea that shaped itself in the mind of its originator years ago as the basis of a grand patriotic society that should spread from shore to shore of our continent, formed and continued solely for the children and youth of America, here took root and blossomed to fulfillment. Mrs. Lothrop, in an impassioned yet practical manner, embodied in her response before the Congress to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson's welcome such forceful truths and earnest utterances as to the needs of the youth of our country as to carry them convincingly to the minds of the women who listened. The importance was at once realized of delaying no longer to give those rights and privileges to young people that are enjoyed by the older citizens of the town and the State in their patriotic societies that tend toward love of country and all that helps forward to good citizenship.

Most of all, that children and youth in their formative and impressible state should have patriotism ever put before them, as it only can be in a society of their own, in such a manner that they shall love the study of the principles and institutions that made our country what it is, so that they shall then love to supplement the work of the fathers with work of their own. This was Mrs. Lothrop's supreme and absorbing desire for the young people of our land. "Good citizens," she said, "cannot be made suddenly. They must grow and absorb the proper

elements in their youth, and the work of the public schools in that direction should be popularized by a patriotic society that will be expressly for the children and youth of the entire country."

This sentiment was put into a motion and carried by the Congress amid much enthusiasm; and then another motion was made by Mrs. McLean and carried with equal unanimity, viz, to put the whole matter into the hands of Mrs. Lothrop, who originated and proposed it. On April 4 Mrs. Lothrop laid her plans for organization and the constitution that embodied them before the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, where they were received and treated exhaustively. The opinion that was then voiced was that they were strong, clear, and concise, and eminently fitted as means to their great end. In order that nothing might be overlooked, Mrs. Lothrop's wish was that mimeograph copies of the constitution should be prepared; and on the following morning, April 5, at the adjourned meeting, each member being supplied with one, the constitution could be most carefully studied. This was done, and on April 5 article by article was taken up and voted upon.

The term of four years for Mrs. Lothrop to remain as President was decided upon, instead of the shorter one, as it originally stood in the Constitution, for the reason that, as her plan was outlined, a change in the administration before that plan could be well tested would be disastrous to the organization. One of the rooms belonging to the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution was voted to the use of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, which will be for the present their headquarters.

In May Mrs. Lothrop again came on from Boston, and was present at the Board meeting May 2. There were two meetings held that week of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in which the work as planned and arranged by the President was put into shape through the various committees then chosen. The constitutions, blanks, and regulations are just now coming from the printer's hands, and by the time the June number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is issued the local societies all over the country will begin to spring up.

Any Daughter of the American Revolution can start one.

There may be as many in a town or city as are desired. Boys and girls both can become members. Any children too young to enter local societies are made general members by their parents, who can enter them from birth. All persons desiring constitutions, blanks, or regulations can have them by sending to headquarters, room 50, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., addressing the letter to the Secretary⁹ of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The officers of the National Society are:

President—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, The Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. John W. Foster, 1405 Q Street N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Henry F. Blount, "The Oaks," West Washington, D. C.; Miss Amelia S. Knight, Providence, Rhode Island; Miss Julia E. Smith, Westerly, Rhode Island; Mrs. James Lyons, 415 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia; Mrs. T. H. Alexander, 1203 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Secretary—Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, 1012 Thirteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Registrar—Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, 1207 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer—Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain—Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, 1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

REPORT

OF A MEETING OF THE CHAPTERS OF MINNESOTA, HELD IN ST. PAUL, AT THE CALL OF THE STATE REGENT.

THE Minnesota Chapters of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a State meeting on March 21, 1895. Invitations were issued by the State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, to all the Chapters of Minnesota, each member being accorded the privilege of inviting one friend to be present. The weather was propitious, the sun shining brightly—such a day as an Englishman would describe as "Queen's weather"—and

a day evidently satisfactory to the Daughters, who, with their friends, filled every seat in the Central Presbyterian Church long before the appointed hour, the Minneapolis Chapters being largely represented. The church was beautifully decorated, superb great flags being artistically draped at the back of the platform, and many stately American Beauty roses lifted their heads proudly here and there, their brilliant color contrasting very effectively with the dark fronds of graceful palms.

The platform was occupied by the Right Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert, assistant Bishop of Minnesota; the Rev. A. N. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert, pastor of the House of Hope, the State Regent presiding. The meeting was opened with the singing of the National hymn "America," after which a prayer was offered by Dr. Egbert. The State Regent then delivered an address of welcome to the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests. Mrs. Newport referred with pride and gratification to the rapid growth of the organization, which now numbered 8,000 women, with forty-four State Regents. She dwelt with great satisfaction upon the improved condition of the Society, saying that the dangers which had threatened in consequence of grave dissensions over several burning questions had fortunately passed away. She considered it important to keep before the community the objects of the Society and to point out continually the fact that there was no spirit of caste among its members; that any reputable woman, no matter how humble her walk in life, is eligible and welcome to membership if she can prove her descent from Revolutionary ancestry. Mrs. Newport earnestly urged the Daughters to instill patriotism in the minds of the children, to stimulate them to the study of the history of their country, to inculcate reverence for their forefathers and pride in their achievements. She felt that women of the order should exhibit more interest in our public institutions and endeavor to exert an influence for good in political affairs; that they should urge their husbands, brothers, and sons to attend primaries and to vote at all elections. She spoke in terms of warm praise of the first President-General of the organization, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, of her nobility of character, her wisdom, and executive ability, and also of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, her worthy successor.

Mrs. Rich, of the Minneapolis Chapter, read from the Constitution the objects and aims of the Society. Mrs. Lewis, Regent of the Minneapolis Chapter, was invited to the chair, and Mrs. Newport then read her report to the Fourth Continental Congress of the Society, which met in Washington, February 22, 1895. The report was listened to with great interest. Mrs. Newport congratulated the organization upon the election of Mrs. John W. Foster to the Presidency-General. In her opinion, Mrs. Foster was eminently fitted for the position, having all the qualifications essential to the highest office in the gift of the Daughters. She congratulated the Minnesota members particularly upon the election of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, ex-Regent of the St. Paul Chapter, as one of the Vice-Presidents-General of the National Organization. Mrs. Newport resumed the chair, and Mrs. Lewis read the report of Mrs. Field, delegate of the Minneapolis Chapter to the National Congress. Mrs. Mason, Regent of the St. Paul Chapter, read the report of Mrs. Butler, delegate of her Chapter. Mrs. Nichols, Regent of the Colonial Chapter of Minneapolis, read the report of Miss Cruickshank, delegate to the Congress. Mrs. Ranney, of the St. Paul Chapter, read a short sketch of Mrs. John W. Foster. Mrs. William H. Grant, of the St. Paul Chapter, read a brief history of the spinning-wheel, which, entwined with red, white, and blue, was a quaint feature of the decorations. The wheel was made in 1794 and originally owned by Mrs. Sarah Crane Putnam, of Lyndeborough, New Hampshire. Mrs. Putnam was the mother of five sons who fought in the War of the Revolution. The flax on the distaff was raised and dressed in 1835 by the son of an officer who served in the Continental Army. Mrs. John Quincy Adams then addressed the meeting. She acknowledged with gratitude the kind words spoken by the State Regent with reference to her recent election to the National Board. She believed it had been the purpose of all the officers to make their positions the medium to revive and honor the memory of those long since passed away, and, in pursuance of this idea, she asked the members to turn their attention backward a century. She then read an original poem entitled "A Revolutionary Picture," describing in a very graphic manner Washington's ride from New York to Boston at the time of the

battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Adams' poem was received with hearty applause, and at its conclusion Miss Barton sang "The Star Spangled Banner," all present joining in the chorus. Mrs. Newport presented Bishop Gilbert, who said that the occasion deserved a written address, but that with his multifarious duties at this season he had been unable to prepare one. He intended to speak frankly to the Daughters; he was a Son himself, too young, perhaps, to call them daughters, but not too old to call them sisters, and as he and the Daughters belonged to the same family it was well to discuss matters which would tend to the good of the family generally. Lowell, in reply to the question of Guizot, "How long the American Republic would last," said, "Just so long as Americans are true to the principles for which their forefathers fought." They did not fight for country, for doubtless many looked back to their old homes in England or Scotland, hoping some time to return to their native land, they had not learned to love this new country; but they fought for liberty. We have both, love of country and love of liberty.

This is an era of patriotic societies, and there is deep meaning back of it. It is not a mere spasm of patriotism, but the tardy recognition, after a century of forgetfulness, of the deeds of our forefathers. We have opened our gates to every nation of the world except China. Our hospitality is universal. I believe it should be extended, with certain restrictions. America is for the Americans. Whoever enters this country must be American. It is the only way to preserve our Government. Putting into the hands of any foreigner within six weeks of his arrival on these shores the power and privileges of a native-born citizen is outrageous. It was with a blush of shame that I heard of the action of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature of this State on the bill forbidding the raising of any but the American flag on public buildings. It was considered injudicious to pass the bill. I blush with shame that politics, and politics of the lowest degree, should influence our Legislature to truckle to such an unpatriotic spirit. In the noble Society to which you belong there is plenty of good and earnest work for you. You are not banded together for social purposes only. You are banded together for the purpose of bringing your children in touch with the principles which animated your an-

cestors. It is the mother's influence which is most felt in the home. You are not banded together to tell of your ancestry or to pity that other poor sister whose great-grandfather was only a private, while yours was a captain. You are not banded together as a mutual admiration society. We have the most perfect institutions, the best Constitution, and the best country in the world. There is danger in traveling abroad. We are apt to forget that our country is the best in the world and to think it is crude and too new. I met a lady abroad who was very enthusiastic about her travels in the Old World. I asked her what she had seen of her own country. She replied, "Why, there is nothing to see in America." She had not seen Minnesota, with its two thousand lakes; she had not seen the broad prairies, symbolic of liberty. Her mind was filled with the picturesque ruins of the old world. She was thinking of them and of the ruined dukes and the coronet for her own brow. The liberty tree recently planted by your Society in San Francisco, whose roots are nourished with soil gathered from historic spots and graves of Revolutionary heroes, symbolizes your Society. Bishop Gilbert was frequently and enthusiastically applauded, and at the conclusion of his eloquent address Mrs. Newport introduced Mrs. Jerusha Brown, a veritable daughter of the Revolution, her father, Samuel Hayward, having served in the war of Independence. His name is on the Connecticut rolls. On behalf of the National Organization, Mrs. Newport presented Mrs. Brown with a gold spoon. Mrs. Brown tendered her thanks to the Society, and said her father died fifty-eight years ago. Mrs. Newport said, "Lest Mr. Albert Edgerton, the Son of the Revolution who is with us to-day, should feel neglected, I will present him with an American beauty." Mrs. Newport presented each of the three Chapter Regents with a gavel in the form of a silver hatchet, the handles of cherry-wood, and said that, at the risk of being considered unlike Washington in a certain particular, she would inform the recipients that the handles were made of the wood of the identical tree which George hacked with his hatchet, and the silversmith, a German by birth, assured her, in very broken English, that the hatchets were just like that used by Washington. The closing prayer was offered by Rev. A. N. Carson, and the meet-

ing adjourned. Refreshments were served to the members and their guests.

The meeting was enthusiastic throughout, and many of the guests were so inspired by the spirit of the occasion that they resolved forthwith to search their family records, to ascertain if it were possible for them to join the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARTHA M. L. FOSTER,
St. Paul Chapter.

A HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ACCEPTING THE
TRIBUTE OF THE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Secretary of the Navy having been informed by the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of their entertainment given to raise funds for the purchase of a loving cup for the battleship "Indiana," that official has sent the Chapter the following in reply:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *January 29, 1895.*

MY DEAR MADAM: It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th instant, bringing information of the recent entertainment in Lafayette given for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a silver loving cup for the United States battleship "Indiana." It is peculiarly appropriate that a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the people of the town named in honor of the distinguished foreigner who aided so much in the establishment of our national independence should unite in procuring a testimonial in honor of a ship intended to protect and defend the rights and honor of the country whose independence that distinguished patriot so materially aided in establishing. Our Navy is especially an object of patriotic affection. It stands for the whole country, and the contributions made by the ladies of your Chapter testify that they are as broad-minded and as patriotic as their ancestors of the Revolution, whose memory your Society intended to perpetuate. I most heartily congratulate you and the country upon the efforts you are making and the success which I am sure will attend them. The Navy Department will take great pleasure, when the ship is completed and your testimonial is ready for presentation, in affording all proper facilities for the presentation of the proposed silver cup; and you

will permit me to express the hope that I may have the pleasure and honor on that occasion of greeting personally the representatives of your Chapter, including yourself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

H. A. HERBERT.

To Regent of General de Lafayette Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Lafayette, Indiana.

GASPEE CHAPTER.

THE Gaspee Chapter held its regular meeting February 22, by invitation of the Regent, Mrs. Robert A. I. Goddard, at her beautiful home, "Hopeton House." Mrs. Goddard also included the Bristol, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket Chapters in her invitation, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one to all. The Daughters assembled in the handsome ball-room and listened, first, to the very interesting paper on "General Nathaniel Greene," by Miss Mary A. Greene, State Regent of Rhode Island, and also a member of the Gaspee Chapter. This paper was followed by an exceedingly appropriate and pleasantly presented sketch of Mrs. Nathaniel Greene, by Miss Harriet Talbot. On the dais from which these ladies read were portraits of George Washington and Nathaniel Greene.

The announcement was made by Mrs. Goddard that the Gaspee Chapter had made Mrs. Anna M. Greene Carpenter, a great-granddaughter of General Nathaniel Greene, a life member of the National Society and also of the Gaspee Chapter.

Miss Mosher read an original poem composed for the occasion by Mr. Samuel Bucklin, of Old Warwick, and afterwards recited two more selections appropriate to the occasion.

After the literary exercises the members were invited by Mrs. Goddard to partake of a most elegant lunch.

On April 19, "Patriots' Day," the Gaspee Chapter met in the Rhode Island Historical rooms and listened to the reports of the delegates of the Fourth Continental Congress. Mrs. Albert G. Durfee presented her report in a descriptive and reminiscent manner and incorporated in the report several personal incidents and anecdotes. Mrs. Richard J. Barker followed, giving the history of the Congress day by day, covering the session, and

concluding with a mention of the reception given the Daughters by Mrs. Cleveland at the Executive Mansion. Miss Amelia S. Knight, the Vice-President-General of Rhode Island, also addressed the Chapter, supplementing the report of the delegates, and discussed some of the measures of the Congress.

Miss Mary A. Greene, State Regent, read an account of the John Waterman Memorial Committee, and at the same time Miss Greene read a quaint old letter, which was written from Valley Forge by Major Law to some relative in Rhode Island.

There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

ELIZA H. L. BARKER, *Historian*.

CORRECTION IN THE MINUTES REPORTED IN APRIL NUMBER, AMERICAN MONTHLY.

By some inadvertence the nomination of Miss A. S. Knight, of Rhode Island, as one of the Vice-Presidents-General was reported in the minutes as proposed by Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee. The nomination was made by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts, who prefaced the nomination by strong commendatory words regarding the candidate.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION SPOON PRESENTATIONS.

ONE of the very beautiful souvenir teaspoons given by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the *own* Daughters of the order reached Mystic this week, and was presented to Mrs. Nancy L. Stanton, of Stonington, by Mrs. Eliza A. M. Denison, Past Regent of the Chapter. These spoons are given only to the daughters of those who served in the War of Independence, of whom there are only nine in the State of Connecticut who are members of the order. Mrs. Stanton is a daughter and granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

The spoon itself is a thing of beauty, being of gold and of appropriate design. The handle has the insignia of the order,

a woman seated at the spinning-wheel, over which the thirteen stars appear upon a canopy of flax, with the motto, "Home and Country." Flax floats gracefully around the handle and into the bowl, which is heart-shaped, and forms the letters D. A. R. with its floating ends. Below this is the inscription, "Presented by the National Society, D. A. R.," in handsome script. The obverse side has on a shield the initials of its owner, over which is the eagle, with outspread wings, holding in its mouth the olive branch.

On Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Denison drove over to Stonington, and Mrs. Denison, in her usual happy manner, presented the spoon with a few well chosen words, and received the thanks of the recipient, to whom the gift was an agreeable surprise. Tea was served with Mrs. Stanton, who is now in her eighty-fifth year. The spoon was, of course, used.

These spoons will be highly treasured in the families to which they go, and from the comparatively small number issued will become not only a rare but honored token, in the days to come, of loyalty to our country in her darkest hours.

The shadow of the Groton Monument has fallen far upon the towns around it which contributed so nobly in its defense and gave of their bravest and their best on the battlefields for the liberty that we enjoy; but it has remained for the Fanny Ledyard Chapter to evoke the spirit of those patriots whose services they honor and light anew the flame of loyalty in the Valley of the Mystic.

H. A. S.

Editor of the American Monthly Magazine :

THE beautiful thought which prompted the last Congress of our Society to present a souvenir spoon to each of its members who is an "own daughter" has afforded much happiness to these patriotic old ladies, whose membership is such an honor to us, and it affords me great pleasure to forward for publication the following letter from Mrs. Eliza A. Brown, a member of our Chapter, now in her ninety-fourth year, and whose father was a surgeon in the Continental troops of New Jersey,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Regent General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette, Indiana.

Mrs. R. S. HATCHER.

DEAR MADAM : It gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge your letter informing me of the souvenir spoon which has been presented to me by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I received it to-day, and words fail me in trying to express my thanks. It brings to my remembrance incidents and scenes that have passed long, long ago, and I feel glad when I know that you are trying to bring a little pleasure into the lives of the few old Daughters who are still living, and may the good Father bless and keep you all in your endeavor to perpetuate our Revolutionary fathers, who, under so many difficulties, defended our rights.

The spoon is a beautiful one and will be used by me daily, as I prize it too much not to make constant use of it the rest of my life.

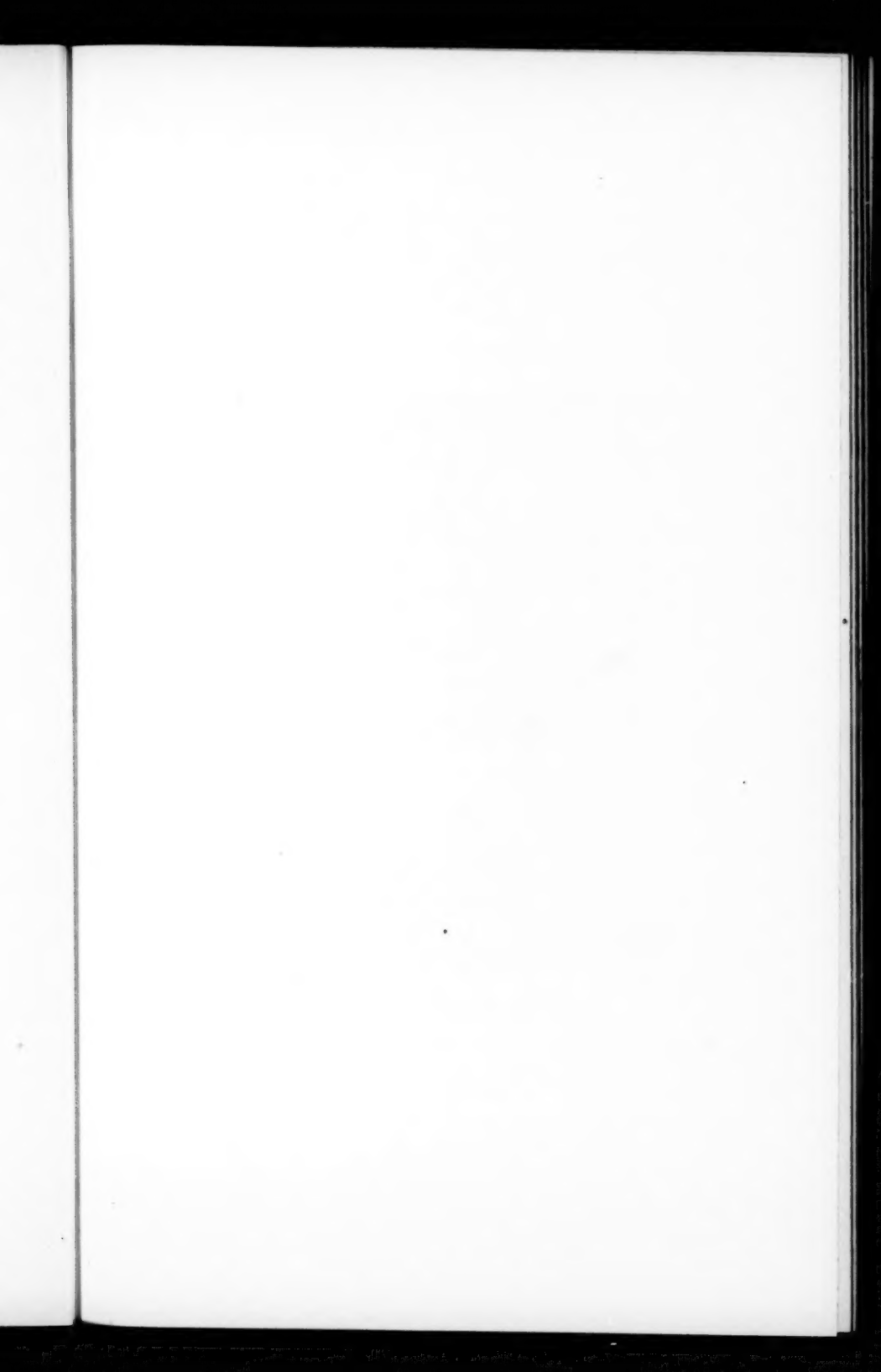
Thanking you, one and all, again and again,

I am one of the Daughters,

ELIZA ANDREW BROWN.

MAY 14, 1895.







MRS. WILLIAM WATSON SHIPPEN.



MRS. WILLIAM WATSON SHIPPEN

Was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, where her parents resided. Her father was George Washington Morton and her mother Caroline Augusta Denning.

Mrs. Shippen's ancestry is interesting from the fact that it extends back in all its lines to the early settlement of this country.

The ancestor under whom Mrs. Shippen claims eligibility to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was John Morton, one of the three sons of another John Morton, who lived at Dawson's Bridge, County Antrim, Ireland. The younger John Morton came to this country in the year 1750, as an officer in the commissary department of the British army, which office he maintained until he married Miss Maria Sofia Kemper, when he resigned and began a commercial career in New York City. He lived in Water Street, and his property extended to the river, where capacious storehouses held his wares and large docks served to unload his ships. The Revolution utterly destroyed his business, and he retired to New Jersey to live, leaving his property to be preyed upon by the British. He gave all his personal effects to support the cause he espoused so heartily. In 1744 his family consisted of four children, two sons and two daughters—Jacob, John, Eliza, and Margaret. Another son was born during the war, and was the first boy named for General Washington. Jacob was born in 1761

and graduated from Princeton in 1778. He then studied law under Elias Boudinot, and was admitted to practice. In 1791 he married Catherine Ludlow, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, all of whom married except two. One of these descendants, Hamilton Morton, still lives. He was left—a precious legacy—by his brother, Reverend Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, to his nephew, Professor Henry Morton.

General Jacob Morton held a commission for half a century; thirty years he was major-general of the first division of the State militia of New York, and during the War of 1812 was mustered into the United States service, and held military command of the city of New York.

General Morton also held numerous civil appointments. He was clerk of the common council for the term of twenty-five years, and was also district attorney, alderman, and member of the Legislature. He assisted as aid and marshal on the occasion of Washington's first inauguration.

His sister, Susan Morton, married Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and the other sister, Margaret, married Mr. Bogart, and lived and died on the Hudson River.

His youngest brother, George Washington Morton, eloped with the beauty of the period, Cornelia Schuyler, with all the appropriate features and touches incident to such a felicitous occasion. Miss Schuyler was the daughter of General Philip Schuyler and the sister of Mrs. Hamilton.

The experiences of John Morton's family after relinquishing their home and their subsequent retirement into New Jersey have been fully related in an interesting memoir of Mrs. Quincy, which tells of the privations and pleasures of the "colony of exiles from New York" settled at Basking Ridge. The "colony" was composed of the Mortons, the Kempers, Lord Stirling, and some of the Livingston family. The winter quarters of Washington's army was but a few miles away, and the homes of the "exiles" were favorite visiting places for the French and American officers.

The French officers, however, were not very welcome in the Kemper household, as the Kempers had emigrated from Germany not many years before, and had keen recollections of the cruelties the French had practiced on their countrymen at home.

Among the luxuries mentioned that the "exiles" took with them into New Jersey were rare old wines, silverware, books, and ornaments, and a darning-needle—not needles, but one solitary needle—which was cherished with unexampled care. Why it was so precious is not clearly brought to our understanding. We must infer that New Jersey natives did not wear stockings, or discarded them when they reached the ragged period, or else that the darning-needle as a commercial product had disappeared from the market. Whatever the cause, the fact is recorded that there was but one darning-needle among the "exiles;" that it belonged to the Mortons, and was lent periodically to those who had use for it. Great excitement once prevailed upon it being entrusted to a small boy to carry to a neighbor's. He, perhaps from contact with the New Jersey native, had grown careless about having his stockings darned, stuck the needle into a stump, and went off to play. When the loss was discovered the "Colony" resolved itself into a searching party, and recovered the precious article.

Mrs. Shippen early married William Watson Shippen, of New Jersey. He was always prominent and active in affairs in his native State, and she was his coadjutor in all his schemes for its prosperity and progress. She was prominent during the late war in the Sanitary Commission, and has always been connected with popular charities. She is a leading member of the Ladies Club in New York; also a trustee of Evelyln College, the woman's college of New Jersey.

Mrs. Shippen is not an advocate of woman suffrage and she has no sympathy with the advanced type. She considers the elder sister of the "New Woman" the more admirable of the two. The "New Woman" has not made women any better, and men are worse since her advent. She believes in a distinct sphere for women—one where the atmosphere is pure and the view only over a plane of social and domestic life. She often asks her intimate friends what this progress, where women are concerned, will entail upon the generations to follow. Will not that splendid type of manhood, the early rulers of America, disappear with the hands that rocked the cradle? With the present stride of progression, both rulers and cradles appear to be vanishing.

Mrs. Shippen's home is at Seabright, New Jersey, but her winters are spent in New York. The Shippens are identified with Seabright and Seabright with the Shippens. They bought it, own it, and have created it.

When a Regent for the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Jersey was to be appointed, Mrs. Shippen was chosen, and held the office from April, 1891, to February, 1895. In a large measure it is due to her good judgment, patience, perseverance, and tact that the organization has been perfected in New Jersey. It is one of the most cleverly and thoroughly organized of all the States. Mrs. William S. Stryker has succeeded her as Regent, but Mrs. Shippen has not yet severed her official connection with the Society. She was unanimously elected one of the Vice-Presidents-General of the National Society. With other prominent women of the State, she holds the opinion that this bond of union, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, if carefully managed, will make it a difficult matter for ambitious politicians to disrupt the Union or overthrow our National Constitution. The influence of women separate from the ballot is far more weighty than if they possessed that franchise. They can advocate with voice and pen measures that no office-seeker would dare to urge. Without the glamour of official position before them, they can clearly see to what disastrous end the tortuous path of partisanship will lead.

Let us keep our hands to the cradles and our eyes on the ballot-box.

MARGARET HERBERT MATHER.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF WILLIAM MACPHERSON, MAJOR IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

[Prepared at the request of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and read before the Society at its meeting at the Acorn Club, on May 10, 1895, by his granddaughter, Mrs. Julia Maria Washington Horner.]

THE subject of this sketch, my grandfather, Major William MacPherson, of the Pennsylvania Line in the War of the Declaration, was a native of the city of Philadelphia and was born

in 1756, at the home of his father and mother, Mount Pleasant, on the east bank of the Schuylkill, still standing in nearly its original condition in Fairmount Park.

He was the second son of Captain John MacPherson and his wife, Margaret Rodgers, a sister of the noted Presbyterian minister, Rev. John Rodgers, D. D., chaplain of the New York Provincial Congress, of its Council of Safety, and of the first Legislature.

Captain John MacPherson, the first emigrant of the family, came to America about ten years before the birth of his son William, from the city of Edinburgh, the home of his parents, William MacPherson Writer and Jean, daughter of James Adamson. Having been bred to the sea, he in 1757 became prominent as the commander of His Majesty's ship-of-war "Britannia," of twenty guns, and was actively engaged in waging war against the King's enemies in the West Indies throughout the period of the French and Spanish Wars of 1757 to 1762, until the treaty between France, Spain, and England was signed at Fontainebleau, November 3, 1762. Considered as the defender of the island of Antigua, its council and assembly voted him a sword. Of him John Adams says, having dined at his home at Mount Pleasant, in October, 1775, he "had the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania. * * * He has been nine times wounded in battle, is an old sea commander, made a fortune by privateering, had an arm twice shot off, shot through the leg," etc. For his gallantry the city of Edinburgh conferred upon him what is to-day equivalent to the "freedom of the city," as is shown by the following extract from the borough records:

At Edinburgh, the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four years. * * * Appoint the Dean of Guild and his council to admit and receive Captain John McPherson, of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, late commander of His Majesty's ship-of-war the Britannia in the West Indies, and Robert McPherson * * * to be burgesses and guild brethren of this city, in right of McPherson, their father burgess and guild brother thereof, dispensing with the dues for good services.

(Signed)

GEO. DRUMMOND, *Provost*.

At the Mount Pleasant home, the tract of about one hundred acres having been purchased from Benjamin Mifflin in 1761 and the present house erected, William and his brother John

grew up, their school-room being one of the two small buildings on either side of the mansion, the other being the kitchen.

The old captain first called his place Cluny, after his clan in the Highlands of Scotland, of which descent he was very proud. The Cluny MacPhersons were the most prominent subdivision of the famous Clan Chattan, whose fierceness and desperate courage is so graphically painted by dear old Sir Walter Scott in his description of the battle at the North Inch of Perth, in the novel of "The Fair Maid of Perth." The MacPhersons are called in Gallic "the clan Mhurich" (Vuirich), long an independent tribe.

One of the clan was a younger son of Ewan or Eugene Baan, the fair complexioned. * * * Ewan was the son of Muriach or Murdoch, grandson of Gillichattan, chief of the Clan Chattan during the reign of David I, who, having devoted himself to the service of the church, became Abbot of Kingussie (the seat of the clan), which title he enjoyed till 1153, when, upon the demise, issueless, of his eldest brother, Diarmed, the chieftainship devolved on him.

Procuring from Rome a dispensation to marry, he espoused a daughter of the Thane of Calder, and their son Ewen was called MacPherson, or the son of the parson, surnames about this time becoming hereditary. Thus arose the family name, and from this chieftain my grandfather derives his descent.

The badge of the clan is the boxwood, their war cry "the Black Craig of the Clan Chattan." The crest is a "catt segant proper." The motto in one escroll, "Touth not the Catt but a glove." Cluny MacPherson was a staunch supporter of the Pretender in the affair of 1746, and fought in the first line at Falkirk. All unaware that the cavalry had skull caps of iron, he expressed astonishment at the thick skulls of the English, "as he had struck them till he was tired and was scarcely able to break one." At Cluny castle is still preserved a letter of the unfortunate Prince to Cluny MacPherson, dated from a cave in Lochaber, 18th September, 1746. It tells of his sensibility of the—

Clan's fidelity and integrity to him during his adventures in Scotland and England in the years 1745 and 1746 in recovering his just rights from the Elector of Hanover. I therefore promise, "when it shall please God to put it in my power, to make a grateful return suitable to your sufferings."

(Signed)

CHARLES, P. R.

With such an ancestry, small wonder is it that the brothers William and John served their country well. William was educated in Philadelphia and at Princeton, and at the age of thirteen entered the service of his Britannic Majesty as an ensign. By purchase of a commission, 26th July, 1773, he became lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot of the British Army, stationed in America, at Pensacola, and at the same time adjutant. At first in sympathy with the cause of the mother country, he finally joined his countrymen in their struggle for liberty. His brother John having joined the American Army in the daring expedition against Quebec under Richard Montgomery, whose aid he was, William, in a letter, reproached him for his conduct; but John returned him a reply, "full of tenderness and affection, justifying his principles, dating the letter from the spot where Wolfe lost his life in fighting the cause of England, in friendship with America." The receipt of this reply, followed immediately by the news of his brother John's death, killed in that winter's snowstorm, early in the morning of December 31, 1775, by the same discharge that laid his brave commander low, changed the sentiments of William MacPherson and caused him to resolve to join the American cause. No better eulogy of John can there be than the words of the historian Bancroft, "A youth as spotless as the new-fallen snow, which was his winding sheet; full of genius for war, lovely in temper, honored by the affection and confidence of his chief, dear to the army, leaving not his like behind him." William MacPherson offered his resignation to Sir Henry Clinton, which was accepted, after many refusals, upon the return of his regiment to New York, though he was forbidden to leave the city, nor was he permitted to sell his commission. He resolved to join the Americans at any hazard, and being allowed to shoot ducks from a small boat near the British lines, he one day ordered his servant to row out, and, putting a pistol to his head, compelled him to proceed, amid a shower of bullets, until they reached the American forces. He lost no time in offering his services to his country, and, upon the recommendation of the Supreme Executive Council, "in regard to the memory of his brother, Major John MacPherson, who fell before the walls of Quebec, as well as in consideration of his own merit," he re-

ceived a commission, as the following extract from the Journal of Congress shows:

THURSDAY, *September 16, 1779.*

A memorial from Captain Wm. MacPherson was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a brevet of major in the Army of the United States be granted to William MacPherson.

Ordered, That Major MacPherson repair to the Southern Army and receive the orders of Major General Lincoln.

He was for the greater part of the war aid-de-camp to General the Marquis de Lafayette, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy and tenderest friendship. In this regard a short extract from an autograph letter of the Marquis, dated La Grange, November 7, 1832, to my father, son-in-law of William MacPherson, the Honorable Peter Grayson Washington, is interesting:

It is to me a matter of patriotic duty and personal gratification to do justice to the memory of my accomplished companion in arms, the late William MacPherson. I knew him from the time when, after numerous and fruitless applications to retire from the British service, he executed his declared determination to withdraw and, at any loss or hazard, to join his fellow-citizens in their contest for independence and freedom. His situation at the battle of Monmouth had been very particular. Wearing still a British uniform, but forbearing to act against his countrymen, a sense of honor kept him a witness, although not an agent, on the field, where he received a slight wound from the friends he had openly avowed and was determined not to fight.

For some time Major MacPherson was also aid-de-camp to General Arthur St. Clair, and was appointed by General Washington in 1780 to the command of a partisan corps of cavalry serving in Virginia. An example of his readiness in emergency was shown in this campaign, when in command of a force of cavalry and infantry, he mounted the foot soldiers behind his troopers, thus transporting his entire command to a considerable distance, and was enabled to fight with twice the men he would have been able to do had he not hit upon this happy expedient of bringing up his infantry. At the affair at Spencer's Ordinary, Virginia, in which MacPherson and his dragoons were engaged, he was thrown from his horse by the rush of a British trooper and severely injured. He soon recovered, and on the 6th of July, 1781, led the cavalry of Armand and Mercer's

troops in a spirited encounter with the flower of Cornwallis's army.

After the close of the war President Washington, in token of his friendship for him, appointed Major MacPherson, September 19, 1789, surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. March 8 1792, he appointed him inspector of the revenue for the city, and on November 28, 1793, he became naval officer. This he retained during the administrations of Adams and Jefferson and under Madison, until his death. At the time of the Whisky Insurrection of 1794 a large body of the citizens of Philadelphia formed a battalion, and, inviting Major MacPherson to command it, gave it, out of compliment to him, the name of "MacPherson's Blues." This fine corps bore themselves with conspicuous patriotism and gallantry.

While on this duty he was promoted by Governor Mifflin to be colonel, and afterwards brigadier-general of the militia of the State. When, in 1798, war was threatened with France, the "Blues" were organized into a legion under the command of General MacPherson.

On March 11, 1799, President Adams made him brigadier-general of the provisional army to quell Fries' insurrection against the house and land tax, and he was sent to Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

On the original roll in our possession appears, under date of 22 March, 1799, the names of many well-known citizens of the period. 2nd Captain Thomas McEuen; 4th Captain Thomas Willing; 5th Captain James Strawbridge; 1 Lieutenant David Lewis, who died only last week; 1 Ensign Paschall Hollingsworth, and many others.

From a public print of the time, July, 1798, we have an account of the presentation to the "Blues" of an emblematic painting and a standard by Mrs. Hopkinson and Miss Sallie Duane:

"On Wednesday last (July 4, 1798), conformable to orders, MacPherson's Legion of Blues assembled at the Manege and performed some evolutions, after which they formed a circle and faced inwards, the General in the center, who addressed the Blues."

Mrs. Hopkinson, in her letter, "begs that it may be received

as a weak acknowledgment of the obligation and respect she feels towards 'her countrymen.' "

The General replies: "As the approbation of the fair is the sweetest reward a soldier can experience, this mark of attention from an amiable and enlightened countrywoman is particularly grateful to them."

In her letter presenting the standard, Miss Sallie Duane, under date of Belmont, July 3, 1798, states that "the art in which I am receiving instruction for amusement cannot be employed to better purpose than in endeavors to decorate the ensigns devoted to merit and to patriotism." To this General MacPherson replies that "the standard was received by the corps with the strongest marks of enthusiastic sensibility."

The General was an original member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania; vice-president from 1807 until his death; assistant secretary of the General Society in 1790; treasurer in 1799. He served as a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was a member of the General Assembly of 1788-'89.

A member of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, as was his father, he was for many years its president. He lived during the life of his wife at 66 Spruce Street, afterwards at 8 North Eighth street, making his country seat at Stouton, on Poor Island, in the Thirty-third Ward, lately taken by the city and called MacPherson Park. This was part of a tract inherited by Mrs. MacPherson from her grandfather, Peter Keen, great-grandson of Joran Kejn, 1620-1690, the founder of Upland, soldier in the Life Guard of John Printz, Governor of New Sweden on the South River (the Delaware). This tract was granted by the court at Upland to her ancestor in 1679-'80, two years before the landing of William Penn, a portion of this grant with many of the original deeds still remaining in our possession.

General MacPherson died at Stouton November 5, 1813, aged fifty-eight years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude. He is buried near his father, in the rear of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Third Street, below Walnut. His wife was Margaret Stout, born in 1764, only child and heiress of Lieutenant Joseph Stout, Royal Navy, and

Mary Keen, daughter of Peter Keen, above mentioned. Mrs. MacPherson was married at eighteen. She lived but a few years, and died March 22, 1767, aged thirty-three years, and is buried in Gloria Dei churchyard, Wiscacoa.

From a miniature portrait of the General in uniform, by Peale, in our library, we see that he was of commanding presence and of fine form and feature.

FANNY LEDYARD.

IN the year 1754, in Groton Connecticut, was born Fanny, daughter of John Ledyard, Jr., and Abigail Hempstead. She was the youngest child and only daughter of a family of six. In order that we may be the better able to judge of her character, it will be both necessary and interesting to note briefly a few facts concerning her antecedents and surroundings. Her grandfather, John Ledyard, was, as near as can be learned, born in Bristol, England, in 1700. After visiting London he abandoned his home to seek his fortune in travel, and came to Southold, the most ancient town in Long Island, in 1717.

He commenced life in this country as a teacher of Latin; was well educated and, as later events proved, possessed a mind and attainments of a high order. He was engaged much in trade; was prominent with others in a memorial to the Assembly for a charter, under the name of "The New London Society for Trade and Commerce," to Great Britain, which was duly granted. In 1739 he with Christopher Avery (the second) were numbered among a committee for the defense of the port at New London. He had removed from Southold to Groton, Connecticut, about 1737, and after his wife's death there he removed to Hartford, where he spent the rest of his life. "He and his children always cherished a high regard for Southold, its people, and its institutions."

His first wife was Deborah, daughter of Judge Benjamin Youngs, grandson of Rev. John Youngs, "who led the Colonists when in 1638 they made the settlement there." Under his lead they emigrated from Norfolkshire, England, chiefly from the towns of Southold and Great Yarmouth, this Youngs

being of an old and well-known family in Bristol. John Ledyard was justice of the peace for New London County for eighteen consecutive years, and was continually appointed to most honorable and responsible public positions as long as he lived. In an enterprise in process for the foundation of a charity school for the teaching of Indian youth this Mr. John Ledyard took a deep interest. He was also one of the legal advisers when the charter for an "academy or college," into which this project had grown, was approved. This eventually became Dartmouth College and instruction began at the close of 1770. Judge Ledyard's death soon after deprived him of the satisfaction of seeing the success of the undertaking. So it is seen that he was a man of great influence. He was prosperous in business and was "presentable in manners and person."

By his first marriage he had five sons and five daughters, each of whom became in some way honorably distinguished, and with whom were connected or descended the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Lewis Cass Ledyard, ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, Governor Thomas Seymour, and Senator George Ledyard, besides the Vandervorsts, Hookers, Rhinelanders, Formans, Lincklaens, etc. His second wife was Mrs. Mary, widow of John Ellery, of Hartford, a lady of wealth and of noted ancestry. Their children were five. After Judge Ledyard's marriage with Mrs. Ellery she, as his wife, adapted herself to his generous hospitality, and this home was a home for his numerous grandchildren, especially for Fanny and her brothers while they were fatherless and while her mother was suffering the loss of her home (which had been her husband's) in Groton, and which, through the unexplainable loss of the deed, rendered her destitute as well as widowed, and with four infant children. She and her children found protection and support at the house of her own father also in Southold. Judge Ledyard died in Hartford at the age of seventy-one years, and in Old Center burying-ground there is still seen his tomb.

The Groton fort, Fort Griswold, was commenced within five years after his death, and his third son, Ebenezer Ledyard, one of Groton's most influential citizens, was one of the committee appointed. Fort Trumbull, at New London, was built at the same time, and those two forts, opposite each other, at the

mouth of the Thames River, sufficed until 1781, when the inhabitants of the towns were alarmed by the sudden appearance of the enemy's vessels in the distance. Colonel William Ledyard, the officer in charge of defenses at Fort Griswold, was the fourth son of Judge Ledyard.

Fanny's father was John Ledyard (the second)—his eldest child. He followed the sea and was captain of a vessel in the West India trade, "a dangerous occupation in those days, when the entire Atlantic coast was infested with privateers and pirates, who differed from each other but in name." He returned to Southold, however, and married, when very young, the famous beauty of the time, Abigail, daughter of Robert Hempstead, of Southold.

An abstract from the diary of Joshua Hempstead, of New London (kindly furnished by Mrs. Mary Bolles Branch), bearing date 1736, reads:

May 6.—Son Robert and wife and eldest son and daughter, Ben and Abigail, come (from Southold) to see us.

Sunday, 30.—Thomas Pierrepont, of Boston, was published to my daughter Mary.

June 3.—Went over the ferry to Stonington on my youngest mare(?), Robert and wife on Pierrepont's horse, Benny Hempstead and my Nattee on the black mare, and my granddaughter, Abigail, behind me. We got there by daylight, to son Minor's.

4th.—I went visiting to C. H. Minor's, etc.

5th.—All come home about 9 or 10. Robert and family stopped at Mr. Ledyard's (in Groton) and Nattee and I crossed over home.

June 10.—Daughter Mary married to Thomas Pierrepont, and all the family here together, etc.

We are here reminded of some interesting facts regarding old-time hospitalities in this quaint old diary. First, that the family were invited a month before the wedding, and that they left everything and came at once. All "took right hold" and "made themselves at home." The next thing was to load up the company on horses and go in a body and make a short visit of two or three days and invite as they went the relatives to the wedding. We must notice, too, that the groom arrived from Boston on his horse more than a month in advance, to "get published," and remains until the time arrives for the wedding. We learn that the wedding feast is likely to have been a sub-

stantial boiled dinner of beef and vegetables. The *entrees*: cider, apple-sauce, doughnuts, and cheese; the dessert: mince, apple, and pumpkin pies, and the *grand finale* an immense loaf-cake actually frosted, and sweet cider. The visit referred to, when Robert and family stopped at Mr. Ledyard's, in Groton, was probably the first meeting between John and Abigail, Fanny's father and mother. Their engagement followed, and, it must be confessed, much against the will of the irate father. Was it because John followed the sea, in such a wild and dangerous occupation? And may it not have been that the father read in his countenance and general contour the premonition of an early death, for John died at the age of thirty-two (or thirty-five?) years? So reads the stone erected to his memory. And here we must digress again, with the reader's pardon, to note the wording of its quaint and characteristic inscription.

In memory of
Capt. John Ledyard, Jun'r,
Who departed this life
March 17, 1762.
Aged 32 years.

Once did I stand amid life's busy throng
Healthy and active, vigorous and strong.
Oft did I traverse ocean's briny waves,
And safe escape a thousand gaping graves;
Yet dire disease has stopped my vital breath,
And now I lie the prisoner of death.
Reader, expect not lengthened days to see,
Or if thou dost, think, think, oh, think of me!

One day John was visiting Abigail, which visit met with the usual disfavor, resulting in the disappearance of Mr. Hempstead; whereupon John and Abigail decided to elope; so, taking John's boat, they sailed away for Connecticut's nearest shore and were quietly married. Meantime Mr. Hempstead, returning, found that Abigail was missing. John also was missing, and John's boat was missing. Seizing his gun and taking his own boat, he started in pursuit. After awhile he saw the looked-for boat returning. First pointing his gun, then laying it down, he stood up and roared out: "Is Miss Hempstead in that boat?" whereupon Mr. Ledyard arose and roared in reply, "She is not, sir, but Mrs. Ledyard is." The deed was done and could not

be undone, so the father wisely rowed up alongside, and, after a little talk, became reconciled and took them home. Of this marriage there were six children. First, "John Ledyard, the traveler," who became one of the monuments of Groton. In his youth, having entered Dartmouth as a divinity student, and finding himself obliged to withdraw from lack of funds, and not having a shilling in his pocket, he made a canoe fifty feet long, in which he floated down the river one hundred and forty miles to Hartford. This was his first experiment as a traveler and adventurer. He there embarked for England as a common sailor, where he soon enlisted as a corporal of marines with Captain Cook on his third voyage of discovery, and witnessed the tragical death by the savages of the great circumnavigator, at Owyhee, in 1787. After extensive travel in the sparsely inhabited provinces of Europe and Asia, he was finally employed by the African Association, organized under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks to make a thorough exploration of the interior portions of Africa. When asked by this man when he would be ready to set out (in the supposed direction of the Niger) his answer was, "To-morrow morning." His personnel was thus described by one of the projectors, before he had learned either his name or his business: "I was struck by the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye." He engaged in the service of this company with great enthusiasm, and sailed from London, June, 1788; but he, poor man, had at last to succumb to circumstances, for, as he himself expressed it, "I came to a miserable country, in a miserable time, with a miserable purse, and with miserable health." After repeated delays at Cairo, Egypt, he died there of bilious fever, greatly lamented, in January, 1789.

It was in 1771, after eight years of absence, that Ledyard revisited his native country. He found his mother, Mrs. Abigail Ledyard, keeping an inn in Southold, and took lodgings with her without being recognized, as Franklin once did under similar circumstances.

John and Abigail's second and third children, Frederick and Ferdinand, died young; fourth, Thomas Grover, of Southold; fifth, George; sixth, Fanny, who appears in the story of Fort

Griswold as the ministering angel. She lived with her mother in Southold (then the widow of Dr. Micah Moore), and was on a visit at Groton "when the traitor Arnold visited New London and started the butcheries which resulted in the death of Colonel William Ledyard," Fanny's uncle, whose guest she was. When, on the 6th of September, 1781, this brave officer saw that a battle, and at great odds, was imminent, he had indeed "ample cause for concern." It seems that he then placed his wife and five small children in a boat, the youngest but ten days old, and sent them up the river toward Norwich. Fanny beheld with grief and shared in the hurried, anxious, and, alas! the final leave-taking, but bravely remained behind, where she and all foresaw her highest duty lay.

The story of the assault, the brave defense, the courteous surrender, and barbarous massacre of the heroic Ledyard and of his numerous officers and men, after having surrendered all resistance, has been often told. Of these, more than twenty of his immediate kin, including Captain Youngs Ledyard and Captain William Seymour, his nephews, were cut down. This unequal encounter raged from eight in the morning till one o'clock in the afternoon—one hundred and fifty men in the fort against eight hundred. Sergeant Avery gives a graphic account, from which we cannot forbear quoting:

I noticed Colonel William Ledyard on the parade, stepping toward the enemy (Bloomfield), quietly raising and lowering his sword in token of submission. He was about six feet from the enemy. * * * It was but a moment that I had turned my eyes from Colonel Ledyard and saw him alive, and now I saw him weltering in his gore. * * * We are informed that the wretch who murdered him exclaimed, as he drew near, "Who commands this fort?" Ledyard handsomely replied, "I did, sir; but you do now," at the same moment handing him his sword, which the unfeeling villain seized and buried in his breast.

This was the signal for the general slaughter which followed, for "no quarter" was the order. And so died Colonel Ledyard. "He lived the pattern of magnanimity; he fell the victim of ungenerous rage and cruelty." Arnold officially writes of this act to Sir Henry Clinton, speaking of Bloomfield: "His behavior on this occasion does him great honor."

Where was Fanny during the horrible night that followed this day of slaughter? History is silent on this point. And why?

Because those whom she tenderly nursed died that night. They did not live to tell the story. There is a silence eloquent, more eloquent than any words. The truth undoubtedly is that Fanny waited for the departure of the dreadful enemy, which did not take place until sundown; then went to the fort to search first for her uncle. She found him indeed, but he had passed beyond all need of help.

He slept his last sleep;
He had fought his last battle;
No sound could awake him to glory again.

She must have stood over him with many bitter tears, until brought to her senses by groans and gore and confusion heart-rending, and by the light of burning homes she sought for and found some of her dearly loved kindred who still breathed. Sergeant Avery continues in his thrilling account:

Their dead and wounded were screened from the hot sun, which was pouring down upon us, causing many to faint and die who might have lived with good care; but the enemy had said that the last should die before the sun set. Side by side lay two most worthy and excellent officers (Captain Youngs Ledyard, Fanny's cousin, and Captain N. Moore) in the agonies of death. Their heads rested on me as I sat or lay there. They had their reason well and spoke; they asked for water. I could give them none. Then they were ordered, every man, to rise up. I had to leave the two men who were resting on me, dropping their heads on the cold, hard ground, giving them one last pitying look. Oh, God! this was hard work. They both died that night.

So when they had found release in death Fanny went to the now truly desolate home of her uncle, and, taking refreshments, started to search for other kin whom she had missed. She found them at the house of Ebenezer Avery, where they had been carried (thirty-five of them) after having been wounded and thrown into an ammunition wagon and sent rolling down the steep sides of Groton Heights, a distance of fifty rods. In its descent it struck with great force against a tree, when the men were tossed out and left for dead. Robert Hempstead reports that "some of the wounded who were not disabled from going to the pump were repulsed with the bayonet," and that his first relief in a cup of cold water was from Miss Fanny Ledyard. "She brought with her hot chocolate and wine and other refreshments to the house; * * * so the light of the

morning of the 7th brought with it some ministering angels to the relief of the wounded."

Stephen Hempstead says:

Some of our number did not live to see the light of morning, which brought with it some ministering angels to our relief. The first was in the person of Miss Fanny Ledyard, of Southold, Long Island (then on a visit to her uncle, our murdered commander). She held to my lips a cup of warm chocolate, and soon after returned with wine and other refreshments, which revived us a little, and not one drop of water was allowed us until brought by Miss Ledyard.

A letter received from Mrs. Helen Lincklaen Fairchild says that her lineal ancestor (a sister of the above Captain Youngs Ledyard), who was Mary Ledyard and own cousin to Fanny, and then married to General Forman, was visiting in New London at that time and went with Fanny to the Avery House. Mrs. Fairchild's mother recollected well of hearing many times the story of this visit from her grandmother, "and she always said that she waded over her shoetops in blood." The following, copied from an old newspaper, says:

Fanny Ledyard, daughter of Abigail Hempstead, lived with her mother in Southold and was on a visit at Groton, at the house of her uncle, Colonel Ledyard, at this time. She became one of the heroines of the occasion, and spent day and night caring for the wounded and dying. Her name is mentioned among the self-sacrificing women of the Revolution.

She afterwards married Mr. Richard L. Peters, of one of the most substantial families of Southold, to whom she was ever after "most tenderly attached," and she was the delight of her husband. Her personal appearance is thus described: She was of medium height, had dark eyes, and was remarkably handsome. The house, in old Colonial style, still fine and well preserved, though now considerably over two hundred years old, to which her husband took her and where she spent all of her quiet, happy married life and where she died, is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Downs, a lineal descendant of Mr. Peters, a most gracious and estimable lady. It is probable that Mrs. Peters called herself Frances after her marriage, for in the ancient cemetery of Southold there rests beside her husband all that remains earthly of "Frances Peters, relict of Richard Peters, who died January 15, 1816, aged sixty-two;" and,

further reads the inscription, "*Their* the wicked cease from troubling and *their* the weary be at rest." She survived her husband six years only, and left no children. We quote the following tribute to her noble and beloved uncle:

The old burying-ground where Colonel Ledyard and family lie buried now bears the name of "Ledyard Cemetery," and the name of the town itself was by act of Legislature changed to "Ledyard" in perpetual commemoration of the services of her gallant son.

Who that reads the following can suppress the heart's great throb of sympathy? At the left of Colonel Ledyard's grave is a headstone erected "to the memory of Miss Sarah Ledyard, the amiable daughter of Colonel William and Anne Ledyard," who died only sixteen days before her father, in her seventeenth year. On his right the headstone bears this inscription:

Here lieth, reunited to Parent Earth, in the forty-sixth year of her life, Anne, for a few years the disconsolate relict of Col. Wm. Ledyard, who, in a fort adjoining this ground, fell gallantly defending these towns and harbor At her fond request her youngest son, Charles, aged eight years, lies in her arms. Those who know how to estimate female accomplishments in the person of a tender mother will judge of the melancholy reverence with which this stone is erected to her memory by her only surviving child, Peter V. Ledyard.

HORTENSE D. G. FISH.





ANECDOTES OF FANNY LEDYARD.

SOME anecdotes appear, which are authentic, of Mrs Abigail Moore, Fanny's mother. Once it happened that deserters from the British army sought shelter under her roof. She did not turn them away, but bade them conceal themselves in the attic of her house. At the close of day an officer in laced coat and drawn sword entered and said, "Madam, it seems that you harbor deserters. If so, by the eternal God, I will lay your house in ashes this night!" She at the time had no fire on the hearth. Her little children, frightened, were clinging around her for protection. It was a gloomy moment for a lone woman, but she had a heart to meet any emergency. With modest dignity and perfect calmness she looked him full in the face and said, "Sir, your language is more befitting the untaught savage than the cultured Englishman. I feel perfectly safe under the protection of that Providence who has thus far preserved me, and I have no fear. Truth and Washington will triumph." At this the officer retired, observing to his guard, "The influence of these American women is as measureless as the circuit of Orion."

On another occasion, while some British officers were banqueting at her house, one of them tried to induce her to drink the health of George III. In this he was unsuccessful; but, politely bowing in return, she proposed, on her own part, to drink the health of George Washington. One may judge of his disappointment and chagrin, which found expression in his seizing the glass and dashing the contents in the noble woman's face.

Another story is related of an invasion by the British at the

house of Mrs. Moore. While they were below engaged in plundering, little Phebe Moore, Fanny's half-sister, seven years old, was let down from an upper window and sent off a mile distant to give the alarm. The British in their haste left a teaspoon. It bore the initials M. A. M. (for Micah and Abigail Moore). Little Phebe grew up, and married, first, Mr. Joseph Wickham; second, Mr. Edward Smith (who lived but a short time and left his widow with a little son four weeks old); and, third, Mr. Ebenezer Denison. One day, while living at the ancient Denison house in Mystic, her table was being cleared, when suddenly the spoon was missed. It remained missing over thirty years, until, as one of two old willow trees (which she in her youth had assisted in planting) was being removed, after having been struck by lightning, the ax met a shining obstruction, when, behold, there was the spoon! The bark had grown around it, burying it deeper and deeper from sight as the years went by. Taken altogether, it is an object of unusual interest, and with the mark of the ax upon it, for thereby hangs this tale.

Once Miss Phebe Moore entertained a traveler, at his own request, after which he called for a drink of cider. She replied that she did not keep a tavern. He said, "You don't know me. You might entertain an angel unawares." She said, "Yes; that is true, I might, but I never heard of an angel that would drink cider!"

In a letter just received from Mr. H. Allen Smith, the genealogist, one of the grandsons of Mrs. Phebe Smith, he tells of a copy of "Spark's Life of John Ledyard, the Traveler," presented to her by the author. In a letter asking of her information previous to its publication is the following:

I am informed that when Mr. Ledyard left this country he left his trunk with his sister Fanny, Mrs. Peters, of Southold; that afterward this trunk was given to her brother, Thomas G. Ledyard, whose widow is supposed to have it now in possession. Mrs. Peters has a copy of Mr. Ledyard's last letter to America. Do you know where your brother's likeness is? It was some time in possession of Dr. (Isaac?) Ledyard, of New York.

In another old letter, signed "affectionate friend, Mary Y. Hempstead," but to whom unknown, are two lines which attract Mr. Smith's attention. One line commences "Fanny," with

the rest torn off, and a part of the next line reads, "forty miles east from Hartford." Fanny was doubtless visiting or residing with her grandfather, John Ledyard (the first), as the "Traveler" did at times. Another letter, dated 1815, from Mr. Landon to his aunt Phebe, says: "Aunt Peters is very well for her" (the year previous to Fanny's death). Postage, 25½ cents from Southold to Stonington.

This Mrs. Phebe Moore Wickham, Smith, Denison was one of the most remarkable women of her time. She was the first person who had the courage to battle for temperance in all the country round, and that at a time when such a course was unpopular in the extreme, and even considered improper—a work which none but a person of extreme courage and daring would ever have undertaken, much less succeeded in, and that by a woman. She was also the founder of the first Sabbath school in Mattituck, Long Island; of Stonington, and of Mystic, Connecticut. She was very fond of and interested in children, and not only got them but their parents interested, and always took them into her own house and furnished them books. She taught the young people, and it was her delight to form societies for their mental and moral improvement and progress. Indeed, she was a woman to be long remembered, for she built her own loving and enduring monument in the hearts of future generations. The only descendants living are a granddaughter and three grandsons, whose father was the late Mr. Wm. E. Smith, of New York (whose word was equal to the best man's bond, her little four-weeks-old boy mentioned above), who can claim any blood descent from this half-sister of Fanny Ledyard, and with their demise this line of descent will have become extinct.

The spoon and (perhaps) a fine oil portrait of "Aunt Phebe" are about to be formally presented to the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mr. Chandler Smith, of Mystic, one of the four grandchildren above mentioned. It is needless to say they will be accepted with pride and with gratitude. Fanny's eyes have rested on the portrait of the sister who loved to talk of "Sister Peters," and Fanny has used the spoon (which will lie in a case made of quartered oak from her own house), and both will be offered a place in Mystic's elegant public library building, where all will be alike honoring and honored.

HORTENSE D. G. FISH.

GIDEON BROWNSON
Brig^d General 5th Brigade
and 2^d Div.
Sunderland Vermont

W^m Benner will deliver
this to M^r Camp who will
forward this

I TICHNOR

NEW PAINE *August 5th 1776*

DEAR GEN^l

I have omitted writing to you through forgetfulness only, respecting a Review of your Brigade this fall—This fall is the time proscribed by Law for that Tour of Duty, it was performed by me two years since—I think it but reasonable that the Brigade Gen^l should at this time take it upon themselves—I wish you to confer with the Commanding Officers as to the time—I issue the necessary orders—

I am dear Gen^l with
perfect esteem yours
ISAAC TICHENOR

GEN^l BROWNSON



EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

THE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

ONE of the most practical moves the Daughters of the American Revolution have made is the organization of the Children's Society.

The first town to start a local society was Concord, Massachusetts, where Mrs. Lothrop, the President, resides.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held May 11, in which prominent citizens took part. Among them was Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, who, it will be remembered, restored last year (so that they were rung April 19, 1894) the chime of bells in the old belfry of Christ Church, Boston. In this edifice was the steeple in which the lanterns that served as signals to Paul Revere were hung.

Miss Hawes was so inspired at the children's meeting that she composed a song and the musical score, which she has dedicated "To the Young Patriots of the First Local Society of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution." Every local society ought to have, learn, and sing this song.

We also want to make the announcement that with the July number of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE there will be opened a department for the children, which promises to be an important factor in our Magazine. It will be under the management of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, which bespeaks everything for its success.

And now that the Magazine Committee has complied with the request so often made, and has reduced the subscription price to one dollar, and has in every way limited the expense of publishing without withholding aught that would make the Magazine a first-class historical publication, it has every reason to expect that the members of every Chapter will use their influence toward increasing the circulation.

THE DAYS WE CELEBRATE.

LYING before me is a little booklet of Revolutionary dates of battles and epochs suitable for displaying our flags and otherwise celebrating in memory of our ancestral heroes. This is a work fitly done. It is what was needed. We would suggest to mothers that they cannot become the possessors of one of these booklets too soon. The children will be asking, "What are the flags out for to-day?" Let every mother be prepared to answer.

It is copyrighted by Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, the author, Moline, Illinois, and dedicated thus—

To the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution,
Descendants of those Heroes
Whose Fortitude and Patriotism,
Unparalleled in
History,
Have made these Days sacred,
These pages are
Dedicated.



CHAPTERS.

SARANAC CHAPTER.—Within the last few days there has been organized in Plattsburg, N. Y., a Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was the first President, and of which Mrs. John W. Foster is now the National President. Since local Chapters are being established throughout the whole land, it seems eminently proper that a spot so rich in historic associations as Plattsburg should have its own organization and aid in promoting the avowed objects of this Society, viz, "To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, * * * and to cherish, extend, and maintain the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty."

The Chapters of this Society throughout the State of New York have taken Indian names for their designation. It is therefore very appropriate that the Plattsburg Chapter should be known as the "Saranac." Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard has accepted the position of Regent, to which she was appointed, and under her energetic management the business of organization has gone on so rapidly that a number of ladies who trace their lineal descent from Revolutionary ancestors have already been registered in Washington as charter members.

The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. H. Myers; treasurer, Mrs. Merrit Sowles; registrar, Mrs. Sylvester A. Kellogg; historian, Mrs. Joseph Gamble; recording secretary, Miss Helen M. Palmer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Michael P. Myers, and the advisory board consists of Mrs. Elric L. Nichols, Mrs. H. Walworth Cady, Miss Helen D. Woodward, Miss Erminia J. Hall.

It is hoped that from this promising beginning the Saranac Chapter will increase until it is truly representative of the patriotism which we look for nowhere more confidently than on the shores of our beautiful and historic Lake Champlain.

WAW-WIL-A-WAY CHAPTER, Hillsboro, New York (the name being that of a Shawnee chief, an Indian hero of local interest in the year 1800). Our motto, "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." So long as the women of America are true to the Nation, no foreign power or combination of powers can overthrow this Republic.

Men may temporarily lose sight of everything else in the mad whirl of business; but with the women of America alive to our country's interests and honor, it needs but a signal to set the Nation aflame with patriotism.

Hence it is with more than usual gratification we hail the organization in Hillsboro of a local Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an association whose purpose seems aglow with the spirit of their motto, "Home and Country."

Prominent among its objects are the perpetuation of historic memories and the inculcation of patriotic sentiment.

The man or woman of four score to-day may have lived and learned of those who were living witnesses of the scenes, incidents, and personalities of Revolutionary days; but these links of individual recollection are breaking and dropping one by one. Soon all will be gone. Even now the vague shadows of uncertainty are gathering over the past. Much of personal history which we should have fully established when we could is now but tradition.

The Englishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman, or the German can trace his ancestry for centuries, and knows what each individual did. It is seldom so with Americans, the only people in the civilized world that apparently don't know or care who and what they are.

Under the inspiration of this new order, many are not only tracing their lineage back to Revolutionary sires but are reviving knowledge of and authentically establishing many interesting facts which must otherwise have soon become mythical or entirely lost.

There is no shoulder-strapism, no aristocracy of rank or fame among the Daughters of the American Revolution. It matters not whether the patriotic honor descends from him who wore the stars of command or the humblest boy who helped repel the legions of tyranny. All are equal.

Though many of the ladies of the order are from distinguished historic ancestry, they make no boast of that, but are simply glad to be Americans. Perhaps we ought not to mention it, but we know from others that Mrs. Ida Farrell Matthews, to whose enthusiastic and determined efforts the success of this enterprise is mainly due, is herself descended from distinguished Revolutionary parentage, one of her ancestors having been a signer of the Declaration of Independence and others having attained military prominence. She is a typical young American—bright, earnest, and patriotic. Her splendid work has been materially aided by other enthusiastic workers whose names appear upon the charter.

At a meeting held Saturday, at the home of Mrs. Matthews, an organization was effected and the following officers chosen: Regent, Mrs. Ida Farrell Matthews; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Carolina McDonald Pearne; secretary, Mrs. Sarah Buckingham Sloane; registrar, Mrs. Elizabeth Eddy Richards; treasurer, Miss Annie Louise Dawson; historian, Mrs. Virginia McDowell Stockton. The Board of Managers consists of the Regent, secretary, registrar, and Mrs. Mary Poole Steele.—*News-Herald*.

HUGH WHITE CHAPTER (Lock Haven, Pa.).—The charter members of the Chapter organized by the County Regent, Mrs. L. A. Scott, met at the home of the Regent January 17, 1895.

After some discussion, the members decided upon naming the Chapter the Hugh White Chapter, as three of the charter members are lineal descendants of Colonel Hugh White. Since the organization three others have filed application papers and others are becoming interested and will probably join the Chapter. All the members will take the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—SALLIE RHODS PERKINS, *Historian*.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HONOR THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.—By invitation of Mrs. L. A. Scott, county Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of the Hugh White Chapter of that organization met at the residence of Mrs. Scott on February 22, at 2 o'clock, to commemorate the birthday of Washington. The house was tastefully and beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

One especially beautiful silk flag draped the picture of Washington, the flag having been kindly loaned for that purpose by the Grand Army of the Republic Post of this city.

The meeting opened with the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" by all present, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Sara Hepburn Harvey. The Chapter historian, Mrs. B. W. Perkins, read an essay on "George Washington, his Character and Achievements." The paper dwelt at some length on the early influences that made him the self-controlled, masterful man that history records. Time but adds new luster to his fame, hostile criticism shrinks abashed when all the world unites in honoring the name and memory of the one man who had the power to make the Revolution a success. In Whittier's words:

Thank God! the people's choice was just,
The one man equal to his trust,
Wise beyond lore, and without weakness good,
Calm in the strength of flawless rectitude!

This was followed by a selected article, read by Mrs. Charles Corss, on "Nathan Hale, a sacrifice to the Revolution." Mrs. T. C. Hipple then read an original paper on Colonel Hugh White, for whom the Chapter is named, and of whom the writer is a lineal descendant, giving a vivid and graphic description of the stirring times in which he lived and a thrilling account of the heroes of the West Branch of the Susquehanna who gave their lives and substance to make our country free.

Mrs. C. G. Furst then played the "Star Spangled Banner," all present joining in singing the grand old patriotic song.

Refreshments were now served, to which the guests did ample justice. At the conclusion the roll was called and each one present responded to her name with a patriotic sentiment, a most pleasing feature of the occasion. The members of the Chapter present were Mrs. Margaret Sterling Scott, County Regent; Mrs. Belle White Hipple, Vice-Regent; Miss Sara Hepburn Harvey, secretary; Mrs. Emma Troxell Smith, treasurer; Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Good, registrar; Mrs. Sallie Rhoads Perkins, historian; Mrs. Allison White Geary, Mrs. Helen Fome Mann, Mrs. Adaline Boon Satterlee, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Mrs. Jennie Beaver Furst. The Colonial dames present

by invitation were Mrs. Emma Pollock Corss, Mrs. Sara Pollock Harvey, and Mrs. Jeanie Corss McCormick.

A number of relics of Revolutionary and historic interest were displayed, among them being specimens of Continental money, supplied by Mrs. L. A. Scott; the commission of Colonel Hugh White, furnished by Mrs. T. C. Hipple; a piece of a white linen curtain spun and beautifully painted by the hands of a Revolutionary ancestress of Mrs. D. F. Good; a sword of Captain Brady, the portrait of Major James Sterling, great-grandfather of the Regent; an autograph letter of George Washington, furnished by Mrs. S. R. Peale; a cane made from the original wood of Independence Hall, and another made from the original wood of Faneuil Hall; also autograph letters of Abraham Lincoln, Secretary Chase, Horace Greeley, James Buchanan, and Secretary Spinner, furnished by Mrs. H. T. Harvey; a cup and saucer from which Washington had drunk, by Mrs. L. A. Scott; a piece of the original Star Spangled Banner, from Mrs. Charles Corss; besides bowls, spoons, and linen of great age and interest from various sources.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment was the passing of small Colonial cocked hats filled with candied cherries, and pretty little gilt hatchets (tied with blue ribbons), suggestive of the boy "who could not tell a lie," whose birthday was being celebrated.

A vote of thanks to the hostess was given for the pleasant time which all had spent, in which patriotism, pleasure, instruction, and enjoyment had been so happily mingled, and the members of the Hugh White Chapter and the invited guests took lingering and reluctant leave.—SALLIE RHOADS PERKINS, *Historian*.

ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER (Des Moines, Iowa).—The quarterly meeting of this Chapter was held May 23, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Carrie M. Ogilvie. Two new members, Mrs. C. S. Vorse and her mother, Mrs. C. W. Terrell, were elected. These ladies are proud to trace their lineage to Colonel John McKinney, of Washington's staff and a member of the order of Cincinnati, and to General Israel Putnam.

The main order of the day was the hearing of Mrs. J. H.

Vail's report of the National Congress, she having been the delegate in place of the Regent, who was unable to attend.

Her report was well given and full of interest from beginning to end, making each member feel a new interest in the work of the Society at large, as well as of their individual Chapter.

Various plans for work during the coming year were discussed, and something definite will be undertaken in the fall, in which the children of the public schools will have a part.—*Secretary.*

MOUNT VERNON CHAPTER (Annual Report).—During its first year the meetings of the Mount Vernon Chapter were held on the principal Virginia anniversaries of each month, excepting the 22d of February, which many of the members of the Chapter celebrated at the Continental Congress, and those who remained in Alexandria attended the memorial services of the Sons of the Revolution at Old Christ Church; but the battle of Great Bridge and Washington's victories at Trenton and Boston were recalled, as well as Patrick Henry's great speech in St. John's Church, Richmond, on March 22, 1775.

On April 16 the Chapter met to honor the day that General Washington left Mount Vernon for New York to be inaugurated President of the United States. Every one knows of that triumphal progress; of his reception in Baltimore, Gray's Ferry, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton Bridge, and Elizabethtown; but there could have been nothing more touching on that whole journey than the tribute from his near neighbors and dear friends. The account given in "Harper's Magazine" for 1889 was read; how the citizens of Alexandria and Fairfax met him at the gates of Mount Vernon and escorted him to the city; of the dinner at Wise's Tavern; of the speech of the mayor: "Go, and make a grateful people happy," and the touching farewell of the General. His closing words were: "Unutterable sensations must be left to more expressive silence, while from an aching heart I bid you all, my affectionate friends and kind neighbors, farewell. The descendants of the friends and neighbors and the relatives of the hero present pronounced the 16th of April, 1789, the greatest day in the history of Alexandria.

The May meeting was held on the 15th, the anniversary of

Archibald Cary's proposition to the Williamsburg Convention to declare Virginia a free and independent State, May 15, 1776; the day, too, that the Bill of Rights was presented by George Mason, the great statesman of Fairfax, who was on that day appointed to draft the Virginia Constitution. One year and two days before this meeting the Chapter had organized at Mount Vernon, on May 13, the anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown.

It was decided to hold the annual elections on May 15. The Regent, Vice-Regents, secretary, registrar, and treasurer were all elected, as well as the executive committee and advisory board.

During the annual meeting of the Mount Vernon Association they were visited by a committee from the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughter of the American Revolution, consisting of Mrs. Yeatman, chairman; Miss Hetzel, Regent; Miss Lloyd, Vice-Regent; Miss Rebecca Ramsay, and Mrs. Julian Taylor. They were most kindly received by the Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Townsend, and the Vice-Regents for Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia—Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Washington, and Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Yeatman requested that the Mount Vernon Chapter might be allowed to place on the monument erected by Mrs. Jean Charlotte Washington to her husband, John Augustine Washington, an inscription to her memory and to that of her son, John Augustine Washington, the last master of Mount Vernon. After a consultation with the Board of Regents, Mrs. Townsend responded that it was impossible to grant permission to any society to place a monument or an inscription at Mount Vernon. The Association had been obliged to make this rule because of the demand from the thousands of societies—patriotic, social, religious, or political—to erect memorials at Mount Vernon. Since then Mrs. Townsend has written to the family of John Augustine Washington asking them to allow the Mount Vernon Association to place the proper inscription on the monument.

On the 7th of June the Chapter met to commemorate Richard Henry Lee's proposition to the Continental Congress to declare the thirteen Colonies free and independent States. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Yeatman and Miss Lloyd,

great-granddaughters of Richard Henry Lee. The beautiful old mansion was full of relics of their great ancestor. Bishop Meade's tribute to Richard Henry Lee as a statesman, orator, patriot, and Christian was read. Mrs. Yeatman showed an old deed bearing his signature, and Miss Lloyd brought his obituary notice from the original number of the "Alexandria Sentinel." The slip was folded in a little pocketbook which Richard Henry Lee had brought from Europe as a present for his daughter, the grandmother of the hostesses. After the reading of this obituary by the Regent, the Chapter resolved that at future meetings at private houses the hostess should give an account of the services of her ancestors and should exhibit to the Chapter any relics in her possession that she might wish to show.

The next full meeting was not held until early in November, at the residence of Miss Rebecca Ramsay. Miss Margaret Vowell Smith, director of the Mount Vernon Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, gave an account of the work of that association, and appealed to the Mount Vernon Chapter for aid in the preservation of the ruins of Jamestown, which are fast being undermined and washed away by the incursions of the James River. Mrs. Turner stated that one of the vice-regents of the Mount Vernon Association had written asking that a committee be appointed to verify and locate historic spots at Mount Vernon. Miss Eliza Selden Washington, Mrs. P. F. Yeatman, and Professor John Blackburn were appointed a committee.

The hostess, Miss Rebecca Ramsay, then gave an account of the services of her ancestors, William Ramsay, Ann Ramsay, his wife, and their sons, Colonel Dennis and Dr. William Ramsay. They were all ardent patriots. Mrs. Ann Ramsay was the principal collector in Fairfax and the neighborhood for the relief of the armies. Jefferson mentions her services in his letters to Washington. A letter from her husband to Mrs. Jefferson containing an account of money collected and dispatched was shown the Chapter, framed between two sheets of glass. Miss Ramsay then showed and read a number of original unpublished letters from General Washington to the elder William Ramsay. The first was written at Cambridge, 1775, alluding to the expedition to Canada, the state of affairs in

Virginia, the necessity for improving the channels of the rivers, and that he might be taxed for his share of the improvement. These letters were of the greatest interest, being familiar, personal letters to an intimate friend, and giving a wonderful picture of the great man, his forethought and ability. They ranged from 1775 to 1781. The last letter read was dated November 19, 1781. It was a response to the citizens of Alexandria, who had written him a letter of congratulation on the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and of condolence on the death of his stepson, Colonel Custis. (See Old Letters.)

The December meeting was held at the residence of Miss Margaret Vowell Smith. Resolutions of sympathy and encouragement were offered to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The exquisite Colonial portrait of Lettice Lee, the ancestress of the hostess, hung on the wall and inspired the Chapter by her lovely presence. The article of the hostess on her ancestor, Major John Hawkins, and the Third Virginia Regiment appeared in the March number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Miss Eliza Selden Washington was unanimously elected alternate of the Regent for the Continental Congress.

In January the Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. Fanny Johnston Robinson. She gave an account of her ancestors, George Johnston and his sons, George and William Johnston. A letter from her great-great-uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnston, to Colonel Leven Powell was then read by the secretary, Miss Rebecca Powell, the descendant of the recipient. (See Old Letters.) Another, from the grandfather of the hostess, William Johnston, was read. It was written at Valley Forge and described the privations, the hopes and fears, of the Army. Another treasure shown the Chapter was William Johnston's Order of the Cincinnati.

The February meeting was at the house of Miss Rebecca Powell. She gave an account of the services and showed us the portrait of her ancestor, Colonel Leven Powell. By a singular coincidence a life of Colonel Powell by another descendant appeared in the February number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as well as the letters read by Miss Powell, so we will refer our readers to that article. Miss Powell also gave an

account of her ancestor, Colonel Simms, and read from a copy of the "Philadelphia Packet" of 1775 an account of the battle of Bunker Hill by General Burgoyne.

Miss Eliza Selden Washington, the last daughter of Mount Vernon to bear the name, was made by the Chapter a hereditary life member of the Mary Washington Association. Her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Selden Washington Howard, the last daughter born at Mount Vernon, is also a hereditary life member.

Miss Margaret Vowell Smith presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Congress a copy of her valuable and much-desired work, "The Governors of Virginia."

An honored guest at the last two Chapter meetings was Miss Kate Mason Rowland, author of "The Life of George Mason."
—SUSAN RIVIÈRE HETZEL, *Regent*.

RHODE ISLAND'S FIRST STATE CONFERENCE.—The first State Conference of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island was held on Tuesday afternoon, February 12, in the Trocadero parlors (Providence) by invitation of the State Regent, Miss Amelia S. Knight.

The object of the conference was to allow the members to discuss the various subjects that were to be brought before the Fourth Continental Congress. It also furnished an occasion to hear reports from the different Chapter Regents upon the progress and work of their Chapters. The report from the Bristol Chapter—Miss Anna B. Manchester, Regent—was particularly full and interesting. The Gaspee Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, followed with an account of her Chapter. Pawtucket was responded to by Mrs. J. E. Beede; Woonsocket by Miss Metcalf; Kingston by Mrs. Hunt, and East Greenwich by Mrs. Thomas W. Chase, the last two Chapters being in process of construction.

Miss Knight then presented her report as retiring State Regent, after which questions were discussed bearing upon the financial management of the National Society, the plan of a Continental Hall, and the adoption of a National hymn. The interest and enthusiasm of the large audience were shown throughout the discussion, and the announcement made by the retiring Regent, Miss Knight, of the election of Miss Mary A.

Greene to the office of State Regent was greeted with hearty applause. Miss Greene gracefully acknowledged the honor.

Mrs. William Ames, Honorary State Regent, presented the following resolution:

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Rhode Island desire to express to their retiring State Regent, Miss Knight, their hearty and enthusiastic appreciation of her thorough and conscientious work during the two years of her administration, and request the Secretary of this Conference to draw up and present to Miss Knight a copy of this expression of our gratitude to her.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted.

The State officers, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Vice-President-General; Mrs. William R. Talbot and Mrs. William Ames, Honorary State Regents, with the officers of the different Chapters, were present, some of whom entered into the discussion of the various subjects. After the business meeting an informal hour of social intercourse followed, including a six o'clock tea.—ELIZA H. L. BARKER, *Historian of Gaspee Chapter*.

THE LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER, of Bloomington, Illinois, celebrated on the 10th of May the anniversary of the surrender of Ticonderoga to Ethan Allen. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the day and the threatening clouds, a goodly number of the Chapter members assembled at the home of Mrs. Lillard, prominent among them being our revered Honorary President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, and her daughter, Miss Stevenson. The meeting was called to order by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Taylor, by ringing the small "liberty bell" presented by the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Mrs. Stevenson and intrusted by her to the keeping of this Chapter. Mrs. Marsh read a carefully prepared paper upon Ticonderoga, illustrated by a fine chart. Following this a letter from an absent member was read by the secretary, Mrs. Little. The writer, Mrs. Johnson, described in graceful terms her visit to this heroic spot, and drew a vivid pen-picture of the old fort and of the grave of Ethan Allen and his monument. After a vocal solo by Miss Edna Carr, Mrs. Neville read a paper on Major-General Israel Putnam. Mrs. Stevenson then rose and in the most charming manner con-

gratulated the Chapter upon its literary work, growth, and activity, and the officers upon their efficiency and devotion. Her warm words of praise and commendation were received with deep appreciation. Delicious ices and fruits were served at the close of the exercises. Eight new members have been added to the Chapter since its April meeting. The entire corps of officers were reelected—a gracious tribute to their excellent work in the past.

MARY SILLIMAN CHAPTER (Annual Report).—One snowy day in December, 1893, our late State Regent, Mrs. Keim, came to Bridgeport with the idea of inducing some of the ladies here to undertake the formation of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Why we should have been so slow—so far behind other much smaller towns—in awakening to this matter is not easily explained, for events have proved there were plenty of women eligible and plenty of enthusiasm when once appealed to; but there seemed to be an impulse needed from without, and that impulse was what Mrs. Keim came to impart. She had before this met one or two ladies in Washington who had promised coöperation with her efforts, and she had corresponded with several others, both in Bridgeport and Stratford. It was, however, at the suggestion of Mrs. R. B. Lacey that she finally came here to see Mrs. Torrey, to induce her to accept the office of Regent and undertake the organization of a Chapter. We ought, then, to regard Mrs. Lacey as our first member, and it is a matter of deep regret that her untimely death occurred before the Chapter was in working order, so that she never saw the fruit of the seed she planted.

Mrs. Torrey was at first extremely reluctant to assume the responsibility which the office of Regent implied; but upon the promise of support from several ladies interested in the project she finally decided to accept, and from the moment of that decision has been untiring in her efforts to promote the growth and success of the Chapter.

In accordance with the wise and liberal policy of our organization, which does not seek to limit its numbers by issuing invitations to merely a favored few, but opens wide its doors to all lineal descendants of Revolutionary patriots, a public meet-

ing was called on January 15, 1894, of all interested in the formation of a Chapter. In answer to this call about thirty ladies met in the rooms of the Board of Trade, where Mrs. Keim, in her charming way, explained the objects and aims of the Society and gave a little history of its formation and growth. No one, I am sure, could listen to her without catching some of her enthusiasm, it is so genuine and sincere; so if any woman had come to the meeting merely out of curiosity she must have gone away fired with a desire to prove her eligibility and become a Daughter immediately.

Most of us left the rooms that day armed with the papers which were to give us entrance into the charmed circle; but it took a long time to settle all the preliminary arrangements, and two months passed before we actually met as a Chapter. If we are sometimes inclined to grumble at the apparent delay of the Washington officials in returning papers and in sending certificates, the thought that four thousand new members were admitted to the Society last year, and that the record of every one of the four thousand was carefully investigated, ought to convince us that there is some excuse for delay.

At last matters were in readiness, and the first regular meeting was held March 29, in the rooms of the Historical Society, which had been generously offered for our use. As the same rooms have continued to be open to us, this seems a fitting place to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Historical Society, whose kindness we highly appreciate. No more appropriate home could we find than these noble rooms, filled as they are with quaint old furniture and interesting relics, and our good fortune in being so well placed has been a subject of congratulations from all visitors. Probably no other Chapter in the State has so suitable a meeting-place as we have.

Among the first subjects that engaged our attention were the adoption of a set of by-laws and the selection of our Chapter name. The by-laws have undergone revision during the year, and have now been printed in such a form that we are not ashamed to compare them with those of any sister Chapter.

We have had the pleasure of receiving two visits from Mrs. Keim, who addressed us in her usual bright and encouraging manner, and during her November visit Mrs. Isaac Birdsey gave

a delightful reception in her honor, which the members of the Society greatly enjoyed. We have also entertained a number of visitors from other Chapters, one of whom, Mrs. Hill, gave us a very interesting account of the work of the Norwalk Chapter, of which she is Regent.

Several valuable gifts have been bestowed upon us—the portrait of Mary Silliman, a gavel made of locust-wood obtained from the home of Washington's boyhood, a piece of white oak from the old Silliman homestead, to be used in framing our charter, and a piece of the Charter Oak for the same purpose.

Although our meetings have always been interesting, some good historical papers have been read, many curious relics exhibited and described, and a vast amount of routine work gone through, yet we cannot point to any important piece of work accomplished as yet. We have, in fact, been too much absorbed in growing during this first year of existence to be able to give our attention to much else, but, like other infants, when we have our growth we shall be expected to show our powers, and so I hope next year we can have some definite aim before us, the accomplishment of which shall be a matter of pride and satisfaction. Situated as we are, remote from any battlefield, with no historic background such as many of our older neighbors have, we lack some of the incentives to effort that inspire other Chapters; but perhaps the next State conference may develop some plan of State commemorative work that will appeal to us, and in the absence of anything else we might at least plan a course of lectures on the Revolutionary period, to be given by some prominent speaker.

In closing, I wish to congratulate our Regent on the prosperous condition of the Chapter, which is largely due to her untiring zeal.—BESSIE BISHOP HANOVER, *Historian*.

CLINTON CHAPTER held three delightful meetings the past two months, and is now planning a celebration for July Fourth, to be held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Frank Mahin.

On March 16 Mrs. Jane Bevier Lamb entertained the members of the Chapter, who had arranged this meeting that they might hear the Regent's report of the late Continental Congress. The hostess had prepared a graceful address of welcome

on this her seventy-fifth birthday, and it was a source of great pleasure to all the ladies that they were thus able to personally congratulate our true Daughter on her natal day. Patriotic songs were sung, a carefully prepared review of the important March events of the Revolution was read by Mrs. Seaman, and then the ladies were both entertained and instructed by the most excellent paper prepared by the Regent, Mrs. Abbie Cadle Mahin, on her return from Washington.

Patriots' Day was appropriately observed at the beautiful Colonial home of Mrs. Garrett Lamb. Miss Wilcox prepared a spirited paper on the famous battle, and then Mrs. Mary Towle read a supplemental account of her experience as a delegate to the Continental Congress. She was greeted with much applause. After the transaction of the usual business, the meeting adjourned.

May 2 being the ninetieth birthday of Mrs. Buckley, our oldest Daughter, the ladies assembled informally at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lyman Ellis, to offer their congratulations. This Revolutionary family is represented by mother, daughter, and granddaughter in our Chapter, and they form a beautiful link in the Revolutionary chain. Real American tea was served to the ladies, and after duly admiring our new charter, with its forty-five names, the little company separated, ready to show their patriotism on Memorial Day by furnishing carriages and luncheon for the band of veterans that each year grows less.—MARY ELLEN SWEET, *Historian*.

RECEPTION TO MRS. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.—The Philadelphia Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception on Saturday, May 18, in honor of Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

The stately old home of Miss Helen Huber, a member of the Philadelphia Chapter, was tendered for the occasion. "Boscotel" is situated in Germantown, where so many interesting events of the Revolution cluster about the neighborhood and to the beauties of which no pen-picture can do justice. A winding drive, shaded by forest trees, leads to the house, which was decorated throughout with flowers, flags, and bunting; an orchestra discoursed patriotic music from behind a screen of palms in the music-room leading from the main drawing-room.

The dining-room was decorated with flags; also the table, and red and white flowers, blue ribbon, red, white, and blue candle shades made an ensemble which, added to the entertainment set forth, made it an occasion long to be remembered. One might almost suppose that we had stepped back to the time of our ancestors, and memories of the many thrilling events of the Revolution filled hearts and minds.

Mrs. Edward Imegerich Smith, Regent of the Chapter, made a brief address of welcome, introducing Mrs. Hogg, who said:

There have been many delightful occasions in which I have participated since becoming a Daughter of the American Revolution, but not one to which I have looked forward with more pleasing anticipation, not one which in its progress has been more full of delight than this reception. I am glad to have the opportunity to meet so many members of the Philadelphia Chapter—a Chapter which, in the person of its Regent, has been so loyal to the objects of the National Society, so loyal to the interests of work in our own State, and, I take it, there is no one word which, used in sincerity, conveys more of admiration, appreciation, and praise than the word loyal. I am also pleased to meet here the Regents from other Chapters in the State, and officers, Regents, and members from outside of Pennsylvania; and it is very delightful to have with us to-day representations from kindred historic societies, whose aims and purposes are as ours and whose work has been so successful. Madam Regent, I beg to assure you, and through you every member of the Philadelphia Chapter, that while memory lasts I shall hold among its choice treasures the pleasure of this day.

The Regent then introduced General W. S. Stryker, of Trenton, who made a very able address on "Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," which was heard with much interest.

Those who received were Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Vice-President-General; Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Hood Gilpin, registrar of the Philadelphia Chapter.

These ladies were aided by Miss Fannie S. Magee, Mrs. Henry W. Wilson, Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver, Mrs. Charles B. McMichael, Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Mrs. Effingham Morris, Miss Daisy Brooke Grubb, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Miss Helen Huber, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. W. W. Silvester, Mrs. W. Foster Thornton, and Mrs. Charles Brooke Clingan.

Among those present from other cities were Mrs. Philip Hich-

born, Registrar-General, and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, Vice-President-General in Charge of Chapters, of Washington; Mrs. John Sergeant Wise, of New York; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York; Mr. John Stokes, of New York; Mr. Raymond Frazer, U. S. N., and Mrs. Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg.

Others present were Dr. Richard A. Cleeman and Mr. Charles Henry Jones, representing the Society of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Mrs. William Bacon Stevens, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Mrs. Isaac Starr, Miss Anne H. Wharton, Mr. John Cadwalader, Judge Pennypacker, Mr. George Cuthbert Gillespie, Judge Hanna, Mr. James Large, Captain Henry H. Bellas, Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Rev. G. Wolky Hodge, Mr. G. C. Connaroe, Mrs. Howard Wood, Mrs. Thomas I. Diehl, Mrs. C. Wetherell, Miss Massey, Dr. T. Hewson Bradford, Dr. Caleb Horner, Mrs. James Watts Mercur, Mr. J. Granville Leach, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. John Brooke, Mrs. Abraham Barker, Mrs. Bayard Butler, Miss Alice Gilpin, and Mrs. James D. Winsoe. The societies represented were the Colonial Dames, the Sons of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, War of 1812, the Cincinnati, and the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

So ended an occasion long to be remembered, and as the shadows lengthened about that old mansion many a handclasp was given, many a good-bye uttered, that carried with them good wishes for the future prosperity of the Chapter and appreciation of the efforts of the guests, who had come from a distance to aid in honoring "a noble descendant of worthy sires"—our beloved Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg.—MARY ELEANOR DIEHL SMITH, *Regent*.

ANNIVERSARY ENTERTAINMENT (1775. Central Hall, April 18, 1895).—The 120th anniversary of the famous midnight ride of Paul Revere was fittingly celebrated by the members of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Thursday evening of last week, a large and fashionable audience gathering in Central Hall to listen to a most delightful programme. The brilliant colors of dear "Old Glory" festooned balcony, windows, and stage, while the benign face of the immortal Washington looked down upon the representative gathering of Mystic's flower and chivalry. Mrs. Pardon Brown and Mrs. Winthrop Ward, dressed in "ye ancynute costume," quietly

and gracefully escorted the guests to seats. At the lower end of the hall stood a table covered with articles representing the titles of various books of history, poetry, and fiction, prizes being offered to the two persons who should succeed in giving the largest number of names and authors.

The exercises commenced with an instrumental duet—piano and violin—by Miss Mary Evans and Mr. George V. Grinnell. The Puritan choir, under the leadership of Mr. Theophilus Hyde, followed with that grand old hymn "Ariel." The choir was dressed in the garb of the Puritan era and sang together with precision and volume of tone indicative of skillful training and faithful practice. The address by Governor Bradford (Rev. A. A. Kidder) was well received. Long and hearty applause greeted the appearance of our former townsman, Mr. Everett Noyes, of Stamford, who sang with splendid effect "The Two Grenadiers," eliciting from his delighted hearers a rousing encore, to which he responded. A violin solo by Mr. Bert. Watrous was followed by an address by Samuel Adams (Rev. O. D. Sherman) in his usual witty and inimitable vein. The favorite Mystic male quartet—Messrs. Brown, Ryley, Bucklyn, and Sparks—did themselves credit and were recalled. Miss Lucy Ryley sang a solo, "Daisy," and Miss Lora Congdon recited well "Money Musk." The familiar tones of "Auld Lang Syne" by the Puritan choir closed part first. Part second was opened with the eloquent and ringing address of Patrick Henry (Professor Henry Moore), followed by a duet by Mrs. Ira F. Noyes and Mr. T. W. Ryley. The character sketch "1776-1876" by Misses Laura Denison and Eliza Wheeler was "just too funny for anything" and "brought down the house." A vocal solo by Miss Marguerite Foote was the signal for an emphatic recall, to which she gracefully answered. Mrs. G. E. T. Ward graphically told in poetic language of Paul Revere's ride, and the Puritan choir sang "America." Mr. S. E. Lewis surprised even his most intimate friends with his vocal solo. General George Washington (Rev. J. R. Danforth) greeted the audience with a short, but eloquent address, and the programme concluded with two fine solos by Mr. Everett Noyes.

Miss Ellen Cheney was announced as the winner of the first prize in the authors' contest, and Miss Lora Congdon was the recipient of the second prize.

The net receipts amounted to about thirty-five dollars, which will be used as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a monument over the grave of Fanny Ledyard, and the Daughters have the additional satisfaction of knowing that their efforts resulted in the presentation of one of the finest musical and literary entertainments ever given by local talent in Mystic.

At the reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution on Monday afternoon by the Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, an entertaining paper upon the Continental Congress was read by Miss Mary Cobb, the delegate. A letter written in 1741 by a young lady to a friend, descriptive of her daily pastimes and employments in the middle of the last century, proved to be very interesting. The day being Mrs. Washington's seventy-ninth birthday, beautiful remembrances were received from her friends in all sections. The National Society presented her a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon, appropriately engraved, she being the own daughter of a patriot of the Revolution. Among the many congratulatory messages were the following lines by the authoress, Mrs. Walworth:

Fair lady with the stately name,
Time stands abashed. "Let her remain
To show a woman nobly planned,
To love, to counsel, and command."

The "Daughters" own thy gentle sway,
Thy son is loyal day by day,
And all thy friends, rejoicing, bring
Thee garlands from the flowers of spring.

From Northern fields this bud of May
I send with greetings of the day;
Thy years be multiplied in peace
And shadows hour by hour decrease.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

MACON, GA., *May 12, 1895.*

THE KATHERINE GAYLORD CHAPTER of Bristol, Connecticut, claim the 19th of April, 1894, as their birthday, although the first meeting was not held until the 10th of May, when the State Regent, Mrs. Keim, formally organized the Chapter, with fifty-one members, assembled at the home of the Regent, Mrs.

Florence E. D. Muzzy. In the nine meetings which have followed that event, enthusiasm has grown, members have increased, and at present, with eighty-one Daughters enrolled, we are recognized in the community as a power for patriotic and social development. Our first efforts were concentrated on the choice of a name, and local and family history was enrolled in search of a patriotic Bristol woman who had served and suffered for her country. Such a one we found in Katherine Cole Gaylord, a native of Bristol, who, as a bride, sent her husband to respond to the Lexington Alarm, and later, as a young mother, went with him to the Wyoming Valley, bravely enduring all the hardships and privations of frontier life. Her husband, Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, was one of the leading men in the little settlement, and lost his life in the terrible massacre so celebrated in history and song.

Widowed and homeless, bereft of all her possessions, and the sole protector of three little children, Katherine Gaylord began her hurried flight to her father's home in Connecticut. For several weeks she wandered through a desolate wilderness, surrounded by infuriated savages, days often being passed without food. Only when she reached her journey's end did she break down in her wonderful calmness and self-control. And, in addition to all she had sacrificed for her country's cause, we learn that in less than two years after this terrible catastrophe she sent her only son, then but a lad of fifteen, into the war, where he remained until its close. Thus, a third time, by giving her all, did Katherine Gaylord prove her patriotism.

Quite satisfied with their choice of a heroine, the Chapter hastened to do her honor by holding a commemorative meeting upon July 3, the anniversary of the massacre of Wyoming. A memorial paper was presented by the historian and selections were read from Campbell's celebrated poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming."

At the time of the next anniversary the Chapter hopes to erect a monument to their heroic townswoman, whose grave has been unmarked for nearly half a century.

New duties unfolded themselves to the Chapter with the beginning of the fall meetings, and they were requested to take care and supervision of the Bristol Historical and Scientific

Collection, which is of unusual value and has no suitable abiding place. A committee of the Daughters kept the rooms open every Saturday as long as the weather permitted, and are doing all in their power to arouse public opinion to the necessity of having a fire-proof building wherein to deposit these treasures.

Regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of Chapter members, and thus far papers have been presented upon local Revolutionary heroes, the history of General Joseph Shaylor being of special interest, as it was prepared by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Atwood, the recording secretary. She not only had autograph letters and miniatures of great interest to show, but also the sword presented to General Shaylor by Lafayette and his certificate of membership in the order of the Cincinnati, signed by Washington. There is plenty of material in the Chapter for many other papers of like interest, and one of the pleasing features of these researches is that we find we are most of us cousins.

Our only social function, which we hope to make an annual event, was a reception given in the parlors of the Congregational Church on the 25th of January, in celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Connecticut. The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, was the guest of the evening and gave an address of unusual interest and scholarly research upon the subject of "Thomas Hooker, the founder of Connecticut." Each member of the Chapter was entitled to two invitations. The rooms were beautifully trimmed with blue and white bunting, flags, pictures, and curios of historical interest, collected from the treasure boxes of many Bristol homes.

The Chapter now feels it is established upon the firm basis of mutual affection and public interest, and hopes in the future to accomplish much for the development of the principles upon which it has been organized.—CLARA LEE BOURNAN, *Historian*.

THE PITTSBURG CHAPTER celebrated Washington's Birthday, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Park Painter, on Friday afternoon, February 15. Invitations were sent to Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, to all State Regents, to Chapter Regents of Pennsylvania, to the Sons of the American Revolution, the

Sons of the Revolution, and to the local members of the Colonial Dames. It was announced by Mrs. Thompson that during this week occurred the anniversary of breaking ground to build the first fort at the Forks of the Ohio (1754). A resolution was passed unanimously declaring Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, State Regent, to be the choice of the Pittsburg Chapter for President-General. A programme of vocal and instrumental music followed; also a paper on Roger Williams by Mrs. Anderson. A large silk flag was loaned for the occasion by Mrs. Moore, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. This flag was presented to Fort Bedford in 1766 by the Duke of Bedford, for whom the Fort was named. When the fort was dismantled it fell into the hands of a private soldier, who carefully preserved it. A canteen found on the site of Fort Pitt and a map of early Pittsburg, copied for Richard Biddle from the original in the British Museum, were also exhibited. The house was decorated with red, white, and blue draperies. The table in the dining-room was decorated with a "Washington hat" in flowers, tiny cannon, with balls of red candy, and plates of cherries. The meeting was well attended, and was opened by all singing "The Star Spangled Banner."—M. O'H. DARLINGTON, *Historian Pittsburg Chapter, D. A. R.*

THE CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER of Indianapolis, Indiana, numbering twenty-four members, celebrated the anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party" at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Vinton, Chapter Regent, on December 15, instead of 16, owing to the fact that the 16th fell on Sunday. The house was artistically decorated in the organization colors, blue and white, interspersed with the American flag. The refreshment table, with its dainty appointments in rare old blue and white china, cut-glass, and silver, was presided over by the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Fanny R. Winchester, assisted by Mrs. McIntyre and the little Misses Martha Foster, Eloise Morton, Mamie Noble, and Mary Sloan.

"Tea" was conspicuous by its absence, in commemoration of the event which had occurred one hundred and twenty years previously. Each member of the Chapter was privileged to bring one guest.

Mrs. C. C. Foster, State Regent, read an interesting paper on the "Development of the National Organization." Mrs. Foster paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Harrison, in whose honor our Chapter was named. Conversation followed, led by Mrs. Vinton and Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee. Mrs. C. F. Sayles gave an historical sketch of the "Boston Tea Party." Conversation, led by Mrs. George W. Sloan and Mrs. Vinton.

Mrs. Winchester exhibited some scraps of homespun dresses which were worn by patriotic women of the period in Valley Forge; also a clumsy old wooden shuttle and portions of a flax hackle, used in weaving the "homespun." Miss Eliza Browning, Chapter registrar, gave a vivid account of her last summer's trip over some of the Revolutionary battlefields. Mrs. Jeannie D. Lilly rendered patriotic airs on the piano in a spirited manner.

The first open meeting of the season was voted a great success, both by members and guests. The committee on entertainment was Mrs. Fanny R. Winchester, chairman; Mrs. C. F. Sayles, and Mrs. Dean.

The Chapter hopes to hold a Revolutionary loan exhibit in the near future. Mrs. C. C. Foster and Mrs. Fanny R. Winchester, who have the exhibit in charge, report that quite a number of Revolutionary relics are to be found in Indianapolis and vicinity.

This Chapter met also at the residence of Mrs. George R. Sullivan, on North Meridian St., Friday afternoon, May 17, to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Martha Washington.

The Committee on Entertainment was Mrs. Fanny R. W. Winchester, chairman; Mrs. Frances T. Sayles, Mrs. Kate N. Dean.

Promptly at 3.30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. Susan M. Vinton. Mrs. Carolyn H. Griffiths read an interesting paper on the "Life of Martha Washington." The reading was followed by an informal discussion of the salient points of the paper. Mrs. J. R. Perry read a short sketch of the life of her ancestor, Rev. William Foster, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Perry's paper was also followed by an informal conversation on "the essentials of true patriotism" and

on the "influence of the clergy one hundred years ago and today."

The literary exercises were interspersed with patriotic as well as operatic music, rendered on the new musical instrument, the "symphony."

Our Chapter now numbers thirty-eight members and is in a flourishing financial condition.—Mrs. FANNY R. WILDER-WINCHESTER, *Historian*.

THE secretary, at the annual meeting, October 11, 1894, submitted to the Pittsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the following report, a copy of which was forwarded to the Secretary-General of the National Society:

During the year ending September 30 six regular meetings, three special meetings, and five meetings of the board of management have been held, with two exceptions, in private houses. At all these meetings the Regent, Mrs. Park Painter, presided, except on two occasions, when the Vice-Regent, Miss Denny, filled the chair. At the beginning of the year a committee appointed for the purpose formulated a series of by-laws, modeled upon those of the National Society, which were approved and adopted by the Chapter. These by-laws were printed in pamphlet form, together with a full list of members, and distributed throughout the Chapter. A further contribution of \$50 was made by the Chapter to aid in completing the work of the Mrs. Harrison Portrait Fund Committee.

In relation to the disagreement in the National Board of Management the Pittsburg Chapter voted to sustain the majority in considering the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters vacant on October 7, 1893, and delegates to the Continental Congress were instructed to vote accordingly.

Miss Matilda Denny was elected to the office of Vice-Regent of the Chapter December 9, 1893, and has since presided in the absence of the Regent.

On February 16 the Chapter held a Washington's Birthday celebration, together with a regular meeting, at the residence of Mrs. Robert McKnight. The rooms were appropriately decorated, the exercises of a patriotic nature, and the social feature recognized with a bountiful hospitality.

On April 14 the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, was presented by the Chapter with a silver vase in grateful recognition of her services to the National Society, on February 23, 1894, in the cause of lineal descent.

Under the auspices of the Pittsburg Chapter, Miss Jane Meade Welsh delivered a course of lectures on the "Outbreak of the Civil War," which were largely attended by outsiders as well as members. From the proceeds of these lectures \$100 was appropriated to the Block-house fund.

The third anniversary of the organization of the Chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. James B. Oliver on June 11. After the regular meeting the house and grounds were placed at the disposal of the Daughters, and the anniversary became one of the pleasant social events of the year. Five historical papers were presented and read during the year.

The Pittsburg Chapter was represented at the Cresson conference of the Pennsylvania Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution by forty-two members. Mrs. Bassett on that occasion recited a paper, prepared by herself, on the "Early Trading Posts and Indian Warfare Prior to 1776." A streamer bearing the inscription, "Greetings to the G. A. R. from the D. A. R., Home and Country," with the insignia of the Society, was hung across Fifth Avenue during Encampment week.—
MARGARET STEWART LYON, *Secretary*.

LOCK HAVEN, *March 15, 1895.*

Mrs. Mary Lockwood.

DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: One week ago I forwarded manuscript relating to the Hugh White Chapter in hopes that it would be in time for the May number. If possible, will you kindly insert the accompanying notice in connection with what I sent.

Very truly,

SALLIE RHOADS PERKINS,

Historian.

To the American Monthly Magazine:

The Broad Seal Chapter of New Jersey held a very pleasant meeting at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Stryker, the wife of the adjutant general of the State, on West State Street, Trenton.

Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, the senior female descendant of Major-General Philemon Dickinson and the newly elected Regent, presided, and the organization was perfected by the adoption of a series of by-laws in consonance with the National Constitution. As this was the final meeting before the session of the National Congress, the following resolution was adopted and their Regent was requested to present it to the consideration of the Congress:

Resolved, That the National Board of Management be requested to present to the next Congress an amendment to the Constitution giving the power to State Regents and Chapters to propose amendments to the Constitution similar to that now possessed by the National Board of Management.

After a charming luncheon, they adjourned till next March, to meet at the residence of Miss F. D. Booraem, one of their members.

(Signed)

MARY S. GUMMERÉ,
Secretary of Broad Seal Chapter.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

The Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized April 19, 1894, and the Constitution was adopted May 19, 1894. The Chapter was named in honor of Eunice Dennie Burr, a lady of our town celebrated for her patriotism and hospitality during the Revolution.

Mrs. William B. Glover was appointed Regent, Mrs. Henry C. Sturges, Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. M. Bulkley, treasurer; Miss Anne O. Morehouse, registrar; Miss Hannah Hobart, historian; Miss Eleanor Bulkley, corresponding secretary; Miss Emma F. Wakeman, recording secretary.

The charter members were Mrs. Elizabeth B. Gould, National number 4017; Miss Hannah Hobart, 4004; Miss Annie Burr Jennings, 4015; Miss M. C. Gould, 4016; Mrs. W. B. Glover, 4402; Miss Julia B. Gould, 4403; Mrs. Edward W. Harral, 5252; Mrs. Frank S. Child, 5247; Mrs. Charles B. Jennings, 5245; Miss Anne O. Morehouse, 5246; Mrs. Wallace M. Bulkley, 5248; Miss Eleanor S. Bulkley, 5249; Miss Emma F. Wake-

man, 5251; Mrs. Henry C. Sturges; Mrs. James H. Hewit, 5242.

Other members are: Miss Bessie Betts, National number 5352; Miss Emma C. Turney, 5973; Miss Mary T. Burr, 5974; Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, 5975. Mrs. J. Sturges died last fall.

Regular meetings have been held every alternate month and several special ones commemorating an anniversary.

The present officers are: Mrs. W. B. Glover, Regent; Mrs. Henry C. Sturges, Vice-Regent; Miss Anne O. Morehouse, registrar; Miss Hannah Hobart, historian; Mrs. Wallace M. Bulkley, treasurer; Miss Mary B. Kippen, corresponding secretary; Miss Emma F. Wakeman, recording secretary.—EMMA F. WAKEMAN, *Recording Secretary*.



IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MINNIE (PEACHY) S. WILLARD.

MRS. MINNIE (PEACHY) S. WILLARD, a Daughter of the American Revolution, died in Brooklyn February 4, 1895. She was the Daughter of Hannah Otis and Rev. Moses W. Staples, of Catskill, New York, and was married to Frank H. Willard, of Little Falls, New York, in the year 1885. Her girlhood was spent in Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Willard was a woman of great personal charm of manner and beauty of character and an earnest and devoted Christian. When, in 1893, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution made her first Regent for Herkimer County they enlisted the sympathies of an earnest, enthusiastic worker. On account of the failure of her health, and to the regret of all her friends, she was obliged to resign her Regenship, which, through her recommendation, was transferred to another. Her ancestry was of Colonial as well as of Revolutionary fame. On her mother's side she was a member of the distinguished Otis family, and we find among her ancestors James Otis, the eloquent statesman; Mrs. Mercy Warren, Judge Joseph Otis, John Thatcher Otis, a patriot of the American Revolution, and many others distinguished for their services to their country. She was a lineal descendant of Commodore Gould, who was the founder of Hull, Massachusetts, and great-granddaughter of Ezekiel Sheldon, whose valuable services in the Revolution were acknowledged by a life pension. On her father's side she was the great-great-granddaughter of Thaddeus Staples, of the Revolution, and great-granddaughter of Judge David Staples, who was a drummer-boy in the Revolution and afterwards a soldier in the war of 1812. She was truly of gentle blood as well as of character and manner, and her memory will long be cherished by the patriotic as well as other friends of Herkimer County. She was a sister of Mrs. Florine Staples Gordon, of Richmond,

Virginia, whose obituary was published in the February AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

H. B. S.

LITTLE FALLS, *Herkimer County, New York.*

PEACHY STAPLES WILLARD.*

DIED FEBRUARY 24, 1895.

SWEETHEART, dear heart, linger'st thou

With me by the garden gate!

Bring thy lovely presence now

Near me, darling, as I wait

Sadly by thy red-rose tree!

Here, in Love's enchanted land,

Perfumed winds waft thoughts of thee;

Here has every flow'r thy hand

With its loving touch caressed,

And each pebble on the shore

Thy fair feet have gently pressed,

But will press now nevermore.

Here I wait for thee, my dear,

Oh! the solitude is blest;

Though unseen, thou drawest near,

And I hold thee to my breast.

FRANK H. WILLARD.

MRS. MARY PURVANCE IRWIN.

At a special meeting of the Board of Management of the Pittsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held on Thursday, April 4, 1895, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas God, in his Providence, has been pleased to remove from our midst Mrs. Mary Purvance Irwin, charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Therefore be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals we express our sorrow at this sad event, which has taken from us one who was in fullest sym-

* Mrs. Willard was Regent of the Little Falls, New York, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the time of her death.

pathy with the aims and interests of this Society, and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our departed associate our sincere sympathy in this great bereavement, commending them to the vivifying power and infinite peace of the Divine Comforter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Irwin; also that they be spread upon the records of the Pittsburg Chapter.

ELLIE GUTHRIE PAINTER,

Regent.

FELICIA ROSS JOHNSON,

Recording Secretary.

MRS. JANE MIDLER LEWIS.

It is with painful regret that we record the sudden demise of Mrs. Jane Midler Lewis, of Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Rochester, New York, on April 29. The tragic circumstances which ended a most useful and graceful life increase our grief and sympathy for her heartbroken husband, sisters, and brother. She was the victim of a lamp explosion, and sacrificed herself in heroic efforts to save her beautiful home. Her lineage is traced to Christopher Midler, of the Revolution, whose memory was honored in her noble, decisive, and Christian character. In 1866 she was married to Walter C. Lewis. She was long a member of St. Luke's Church, actively participating in its good works. Her generous heart, her ever ready charity and hospitality, and her truly American patriotism made her well beloved by those who now mourn her shortened life. In the kindly words of the historian of Irondequoit Chapter, "her sad death has thrilled all hearts in the community with pain and sympathy for her afflicted family. May they be divinely kept and comforted."

NETTIE L. WHITE.



ERRATA.

IN the report of the Proceedings of the Congress the statement is given that Mrs. Robert Iredell was alternate of Regent of Liberty Bell Chapter. It should read "Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Regent; Miss Irene B. Martin, alternate; Mrs. Robert Iredell, second alternate."

On page 638, line 37, instead of 1894, read 1904.

On page 654, line 34, instead of "Miss," read "Mrs." Washington.

THE MARY WASHINGTON MEMORIAL FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1895.

To the Members of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES: At a recent meeting of the Board it was stated by some one that the Daughters of the American Revolution had never passed a resolution in regard to contributing to the Mary Washington Monument Fund.

This statement has been circulated through the Society, and has caused great annoyance to the officers of the Mary Washington Monumental Association, as they had made the statement in their official documents that the Daughters of the American Revolution had passed such a resolution at their organizing meeting. To place the whole matter in a correct light and to set the question at rest forever, I have asked the Recording Secretary-General to copy from the minutes of the organizing meeting the enclosed resolution, signed by me as Secretary *pro tem.*, and have also asked Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Lockwood, and Miss Washington, who were present, to make a statement to that effect. At the request of Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Honorary Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Secretary of the Mary Washington Association, I ask that the resolution, with this letter and

the statement of the ladies above mentioned, be published in the Magazine.

Very respectfully,

MARY DESHA.

[From the Minutes of the Organizing Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1890.]

1. *Resolved*, That at this our organizing meeting we initiate that important part of our work, "the securing and preserving of the historical spots of America, and the erection thereon of suitable monuments to perpetuate the memories of the heroic deeds of the men and women who aided the Revolution and created constitutional Government in America," by undertaking to do what we can towards completing the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, and we hereby call upon every patriot to send in a contribution, large or small, for this purpose.

MARY DESHA,

Secretary pro Tem.

(Copy.)

At the meeting for a formal organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held on October 11, 1890, a resolution was unanimously passed that we sympathized with and would encourage the Mary Washington Monument Association, and that all Daughters who were willing to contribute to their fund were requested to communicate with Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Secretary of that Association.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.





OFFICIAL.

As the report of the April meeting did not fully explain the action of the Board on the acceptance of the Constitution of the Children of the Daughters of the American Revolution—

Resolved, That the following appear in the minutes of to-day [M. S. LOCKWOOD]:

"In presenting the Children's Society it was Mrs. Lothrop's wish that the Constitution should be voted upon article by article, and that the Constitution should be mimeographed and a copy given to each member of the Board, so that they might study it carefully and be ready to vote upon it on the following day, which was done, and the Constitution was amended to make Mrs. Lothrop's term as President four years, the Board feeling that it was extremely important that the organization should be put upon a firm basis without a break in the plans, such as would result in an earlier change of officers over a children's society."

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, *May 2*, 1895.

THE monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present: Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Miller, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Draper, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Gannett; also, of the Advisory Board, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Mann, Miss Mallett.

In the absence of the President-General, Mrs. Lockwood was elected to preside.

The Recording Secretary-General read the minutes of the four days' session of the April meeting, which were accepted.

Report of the Registrars-General.—Mrs. Burnett presented the names of one hundred and thirty-one applicants for admission and reported having issued fifty-five permits for badges during the month of April.

Mrs. Hichborn presented the names of one hundred and eighteen applicants for membership, and has issued thirty-two badge permits. The applicants were found acceptable, according to the Constitution, and were duly elected.

Total members admitted, two hundred and forty-nine; badge permits issued, eighty-seven.

Report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.—The State Regent of Illinois has appointed Mrs. Julia D. Kirby, Chapter Regent in Jacksonville. The State Regent of Indiana has appointed Mrs. Mary Van Hook Ingle, Chapter Regent in Evansville. The State Regent of Massachusetts has appointed Mrs. Adelaide French Thomas, Chapter Regent in Boston, and Miss Minnie Hortense Webster, Chapter Regent in Easthampton. The State Regent of Ohio has appointed Mrs. Fanny G. B. Moss, Chapter Regent in Sandusky; Mrs. Martha Humphreys Kinsey, Chapter Regent in Wyoming; Mrs. Alta D. W. Fitch, Chapter Regent in Jefferson, and Mrs. Elouisa F. H. Nichols, Chapter Regent in Wilmington. She also reports the organization, on February 16, 1895, of the "Waw-wil-a-way" Chapter in Hillsboro, with Mrs. Ida F. Matthews as Regent. The State Regent of Pennsylvania has appointed Mrs. Caroline W. C. Furst, Chapter Regent in Centre County, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thompson, Chapter Regent in Butler County; and I am advised of the organization, on February 16, 1895, of the "Merion" Chapter in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, with Mrs. Dora H. Munyon as Regent. The State Regent of Texas has appointed Mrs. Cornelia J. Henry, Chapter Regent in Dallas, and reappointed Mrs. Julia W. Fontaine, Chapter Regent in Galveston, and Mrs. Emma W. Patrick, Chapter Regent in Denison. She says these ladies will now take up the work with enthusiasm, and she thinks the little spark already kindled in Texas will soon spread as do the prairie fires. This is encouraging news, as the impression

has heretofore prevailed in some quarters that the membership of the "Daughters of the Revolution" in Texas was increasing more rapidly than was the membership of our own Society. Approved.

Report of the Recording Secretary-General.—Charters have been issued to the following-named Chapters during the month of April: The Mohawk Chapter, the Merion Chapter, the Clinton Chapter, the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, the George Taylor Chapter, the St. Louis Chapter, the Army and Navy Chapter, the Milicent Porter Chapter, the Fort Dearborn Chapter, the Colonel Hugh White Chapter, the Sarah Ludlow Chapter, and the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter; total, 12.

Letters and postals written (not including notices), 110.

All certificates of membership bearing date of election prior to January 3, 1893, have been issued. Approved.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary-General.—There have been sent out 1,510 application blanks, 244 copies of the constitution, and 10 Caldwell circulars. Forty letters have been written, in addition to those replied to by printed matter, and the work of her desk is complete up to date. Approved.

The Corresponding Secretary-General read a letter from Mrs. Morgan requesting correction in the Magazine, and reported letters of thanks for souvenir spoons from Miss Hartly Graham and Mrs. Nancy Stanton; also a letter from Miss Mary Desha.

The report of the Treasurer-General was submitted and accepted and published in the May number of the Magazine.

Report of the Printing Committee.—Mrs. Keim, chairman, submitted the bill for printing, which was approved.

On motion of Mrs. Keim, in view of her absence during the summer months, Mrs. Crabbe was appointed acting chairman of the Printing Committee.

Miscellaneous Business.—In response to the letter from the National Board of Management to Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co., the firm, represented by Messrs. Houston and Van Rowland, explained the apparent infraction of the contract for the sale of badges and rosettes.

Mrs. Earle moved that the explanation of Messrs. Caldwell & Co. be accepted as satisfactory. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Draper, the thanks of the National Board

were extended to Mr. Caldwell's representatives for their courteous response to the inquiries made by the Board of Management.

Mrs. Keim reported that she had purchased a flag and pole for headquarters at a cost of \$7.

Mrs. Tulloch, chairman of the Finance Committee, being authorized to appoint an associate custodian of the box in the safe deposit, selected Mrs. Phillip Hichborn to hold the duplicate key.

On motion of Mrs. Earle, the officers of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution were permitted to place two small desks in one of the ante-rooms until further notice.

Dr. McGee moved that when at any meeting of the Board the business is not completed at 1 o'clock the Board shall then adjourn until 10 o'clock next day, without motion to that effect being necessary at each session. Exceptions to this action may be moved whenever necessary. Carried.

Adjournment until 10 a. m. Friday.

FRIDAY, May 3, 1895.

The business of the National Board of Management was resumed at 10 o'clock a. m.

Report of the Executive Committee.—Mrs. Tulloch, acting chairman, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That the Corresponding Secretary-General be directed to reply favorably to the request of Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn for permission to use the insignia of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the cover of her publication, entitled "The Days we Celebrate."

That the Treasurer-General should pay to the Curator such sum as was deemed necessary for office expenditures, in lieu of the sum of \$30 per month, formerly paid, amount not to exceed \$30 per month.

That charters shall be furnished in exact accordance with application from Regent of the Chapter, upon the payment of \$5; that when application is made for a second charter or reissue, the original price shall be charged for the same.

That the regular meetings of the National Board of Management shall be suspended for the months of July, August, and September.

That the office shall not be closed during any part of the year.

Miscellaneous Business.—On motion of Mrs. Tulloch, the amount of bond for the Treasurer-General was placed at \$5,000.

Ordered, That the Corresponding Secretary-General write letters of sympathy to General Stanley and Mrs. Heth.

In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee, the Recording Secretary-General filed with the First Auditor of the Treasury, on May 15th, a certificate authorizing the Treasurer-General to receipt for or to indorse checks for interest due or to become due on all United States bonds registered in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer-General stated that additional clerical assistance would be necessary to enable her to transfer the names of Chapter members to the books which she had purchased for Chapter accounts.

On motion of Mrs. Tulloch, the Treasurer-General was authorized to engage clerical assistance for two weeks.

It was voted that the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters should have printed one thousand leaflets, containing general information for applicants and members.

On motion of Mrs. Buchanan, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas it is important that the National Board of Management should be kept informed in regard to the growth of the Society and the progress of the work appertaining thereto: Therefore be it

Resolved, That hereafter the proper officers shall make monthly report to the National Board of Management as to the number of applications for membership and charters received; also the number of certificates of membership, charters, and badge permits issued.

It was ordered that when certificates of membership now partly signed are finished, that all subsequently issued shall be signed by the proper persons in office at the time of their issue.

Report of the Magazine Committee (Dr. McGee, chairman).—The gross cost of the Magazine for the current year will be about \$4,000, or about \$3.50 a year for each copy, which we sell at \$2 a year. The income from subscriptions, advertisements, etc., will be over \$2,000. The net cost to the Society

may be reduced, first, by increasing the income; second, by diminishing the expense.

Efforts to increase the subscription list have met with small success, and with a circulation of only one thousand no considerable amount of advertising can be obtained. Therefore we do not see that anything can be done in that direction. The only way of materially reducing the expense which is evident is by reducing the size of the Magazine. Twenty-four pages a month could contain all official matter, Chapter reports, etc., leaving the historical essays to be printed elsewhere. Two double numbers could be devoted to the Congress. An edition of eight thousand could be printed at a cost of thirty cents a year apiece, and if we sent this free to each member the circulation would enable us to obtain many advertisements; or if it were not sent free, and therefore a much smaller edition were printed, we could about make it pay by charging fifty cents a year for it. The committee believes that such change, if desired by the Board, would be entirely consistent with the resolution of the Congress, that "the Magazine be continued as the official organ of the Society."

It was moved and carried that the Magazine remain of its present size.

The committee then asked for further instructions, which were given as follows: That the subscription to the Magazine should be reduced to \$1 per annum from July, 1895; that the gratuitous distribution to organized Chapters should be discontinued; that the 20 per cent. commission to agents should be allowed for new subscribers only; that Chapter Regents should be notified officially of the foregoing resolutions and be requested to report the number of subscribers that may be obtained in their several Chapters; that the firm selected to print the Magazine shall be required to act also as advertising agents; that the Magazine Committee, with the addition of the editor, the Business Manager, the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, be authorized to obtain bids and make choice of a firm to print the Magazine for the year 1895-'96, and also to draw up the contract with said firm; bids to be asked only from firms who would obtain advertising.

Report of Committee on Administration (Dr. McGee, chairman).—A letter to Chapter officers requesting information for Chapter records and membership card catalogue, inaugurated at headquarters, was presented, approved, and ordered printed in the May Magazine. The orders given for the necessary furniture, etc., were detailed and approved.

At the suggestion of the committee, the following motions were passed: The Curator to keep on hand for sale a supply of souvenir spoons, rosettes, and stationery, stamped and plain; Mrs. Thomson, printer and engraver to the Society, to receive the Curator's orders for stamping insignia on the paper; the stationery to be sold at the same fixed price, whether orders come from members or dealers. Any dealer may buy the plain official paper and sell it himself. As the envelopes with the wheel water-mark had been used in excess of the paper, the Corresponding Secretary-General was directed to purchase envelopes to match the paper, but without the water-mark, for filling orders. Approved.

Mrs. Keim moved that—

Whereas the reorganization of the office places the sale of the souvenir spoons with the Curator:

Resolved, That the National Board of Management, with many thanks to Miss Desha, accept her resignation as agent for the sale of the spoons. Carried.

Fifth Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine, Miss Lilian Lockwood.

RECEIPTS.

February 15 to May 1, 1895 :

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register.....	\$278 30
sale of extra Magazines.....	35 71
advertisements.....	6 00
Total receipts.....	<u>\$320 01</u>

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

To mailing extra copies as second-class matter, as per vouchers.	\$3 95
postage.....	9 23
postage for Editor.....	1 00
incidentals, as per cash book.....	5 17
Total.....	<u>\$19 39</u>

To amount delivered to Treasurer-General.....	\$299 25
expenditures.....	19 36
balance on hand.....	1 40
	<hr/>
	\$320 01
The bank account stands as at last report.	
A balance of \$150.85.	

BILLS PRESENTED TO TREASURER-GENERAL.

Printer's bill for March.....	\$324 27
Printer's bill for April	305 12
To F. Roberts, stationery, bill-heads, etc., \$3.75 for Directory circulars.....	12 25
To Business Manager, salary.....	100 00
Proof-reading.....	10 00

The Business Manager, realizing the immense expense that would be connected with sending out the great number of surplus copies of the Magazine to State Regents by express, as directed by the Board, took the liberty of selecting a judicious number of more or less recent date to be so distributed.

The majority of the surplus was made up of the May and June numbers of 1894, hardly suitable, because of the nature of their contents, for sample copies. Then, again, it is never considered wise to distribute many *dead* Magazines as samples.

The work of sending each State Regent several copies, together with an explanatory letter, is going forward and will soon be completed.

Those copies not used for this purpose were disposed of at a satisfactory price.

Since February 15 there have been sent from the office of the Business Manager 413 magazines, 218 letters, and 114 postals; altogether 19 agents have been appointed in Chapters, and interest in the Magazine seems to be awakening. One hundred and eleven new subscribers have been added to the list since the Congress, making a total of 941. Approved.

Report on Directory (Dr. McGee, compiler).—About twenty-five Chapters have not yet sent in reports, in spite of all efforts. Some of these were promised in March. The heavy work of supplying Chapter reports with lacking national numbers, etc., and of preparing the perfected list of members at large, is about completed. The alphabetical arrangement of all these names under States cannot be begun until the material is all received.

It was moved that notice should be sent to delinquent Chapters that their reports must be sent immediately, as the completion of the Directory could not be longer delayed. Approved.

The President-General announced the appointment of the National Hymn Committee, as follows: Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Connecticut, chairman; Mrs. Ogden Doremus, New York; Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Illinois; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; Mrs. George F. Newcomb, Connecticut, and Miss Susan R. Hetzell, Virginia.

The Board adjourned at 1 o'clock p. m.

LYLA M. PETERS BUCHANAN,
Recording Secretary-General.

Report of the Treasurer-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Month of May, 1895.

April 1, 1895, cash on hand.....	\$1,838 07
Initiation fees.....	\$315 00
Annual dues.....	579 00
Stationery and blanks.....	95 95
Rosettes.....	33 00
Lineage book.....	1 00
Directory receipts, \$25.50, less expense, .25.....	25 25
Interest on Government bonds.....	75 00
	<hr/> 1,124 20
	<hr/> \$2,962 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills contracted by former officers :

Stamping stationery.....	\$40 00
Magazine folders.....	5 50
Souvenir spoon notices.....	2 50
Account rendered Miss Desha.....	2 80
	<hr/> \$50 80

Magazine account :

Judd & Detweiler.....	\$319 32
Circulars.....	12 50
Salary of Business Manager.....	50 00
Salary of proof-reader.....	5 00
	<hr/> \$386 32
Less receipts.....	67 70
	<hr/> 319 12

Current expenses :

Rent for general office, one month	\$87 00	
Curator one month	60 00	
Stamped envelopes for official use	44 50	
Incidental office expenses	10 00	
Stamping official stationery	13 05	
Press clippings	20 60	
Tables, chairs, etc., for office	24 25	
Mimeograph	15 00	
Card index-case and cards	92 03	
Chapter records, envelopes, and cards	20 75	
Postage for issuing certificates	60 00	
Engraving charters and certificates	178 30	
Two thousand mailing tubes	30 00	
Clerk for issuing back certificates	30 00	
White seals for charters	4 00	
Postage and incidentals for Recording Secretary-General	5 00	
Clerk for Secretaries-General	50 00	
Postage and incidentals for Corresponding Secretary-General	10 00	
Clerk for Registrars-General	30 00	
9,800 application blanks	109 76	
2,000 notification cards	9 00	
2,000 postals for Registrars-General	20 00	
Clerk for Treasurer-General	30 00	
Postage and incidentals for Treasurer-General	9 35	
Printing six bill books	5 75	
Clerical services in transferring names on Treasurer's books	26 35	
Postage for other active officers	21 95	
Postage for State Regent of Kentucky	2 95	
Postage for State Regent of Massachusetts	5 00	
Postage for State Regent of Virginia	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,029 59
		<hr/>
Rosette account :		\$1,399 51
To Caldwell, for 200 rosettes	\$40 00	
To Permanent Fund for excess of receipts, as ordered by Board of Management	89 60	
	<hr/>	129 60
June 1, 1895. Balance cash on hand		1,433 16
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,962 27</u>

Permanent fund:

May 1, 1895. Cash on hand.....	\$27 51
Charters	25 00

Life membership fees:

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, through Philadelphia Chapter..	\$12 50
Mrs. Alva M. G. Carpenter, through Gaspee Chapter.	12 50
Miss Catherine Rogers, through Paul Revere Chapter.	12 50
Miss Clara Bates Rogers, through Paul Revere Chapter.....	12 50
Mrs. Clara R. Anthony, through Paul Revere Chapter.	12 50
Mrs. W. W. Shippen, from all the New Jersey Chapters.	12 50
Commission on sale of spoons.....	13 75
Net profit on rosettes since February 23, 1895.....	89 60
Interest on Doherty note.....	30 00
Interest on Government bond	12 50
	<hr/> 245 85
June 1, 1895. Cash on hand.....	\$273 36

Respectfully submitted,

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer-General.

JUNE 6, 1895.

During the month of May the work of transferring the names of all members of the Society from the old to the new books of the Treasurer-General was begun and is now nearly completed. This work, although performed by able assistants specially provided by the National Board of Management for that purpose, was supervised daily by the Treasurer-General. In addition to this, there have been mailed from her office 860 letters, bills, receipts, etc., all of which have been examined by her, and 384 written by her own hand.

On motion of Mrs. Johnson, the Corresponding Secretary-General was directed to convey the sympathies of the National Board of Management to Mrs. Heth upon the loss of her brother, Major Selden, of Virginia and to General Stanley upon the loss of his wife, Anna M. Stanley.

The American Monthly Magazine.

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